

E

663

.I 29

Copy 2

FT MEADE
GenColl

Pt. 2



ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
D. I. NELKE.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.

ILLUSTRATED
American Biography

CONTAINING
Memoirs, and Engravings and Etchings
OF
Representative Americans

Issued under the direction

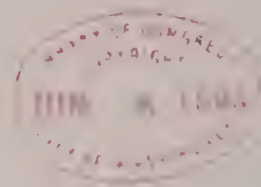
of

D. I. NELKE



THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHICAGO



38236 au 2

F 663
I 27
copy 2

COPYRIGHT
1895,
BY
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.





Very Truly Yours
W. B. Allison

WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

DUBUQUE, IOWA.



THE American public, and more especially that portion of it which keeps in touch with the living issues and affairs of the day, are more or less familiar with the career of Iowa's senior United States senator. They know that he is accounted one of the foremost and most influential members of the senate, and that as a financier he is recognized by the members both of his own and the Democratic party as one of the ablest in the land—one whose opinions carry weight and whose acts are the outcome of careful and deliberate thought and study. They are familiar with his success and reputation, yet many lack the detailed knowledge of the causes that have contributed thereto.

William Boyd Allison was born on a farm in Perry township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 2d day of March, 1829. His parents, John and Margaret (Williams) Allison, the former of whom was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, removed to Ohio in 1823 and engaged in farming on a tract of eighty acres. Here, six years later, in the primitive log house which constituted the parental home, the subject of this review was born. Brought up to the hardy occupation of a farmer, his early life was quiet and uneventful. During the summer months he assisted his father on the farm, and in the winter seasons walked nearly two miles to what was known as the "Oldfield schoolhouse," where he acquired an excellent elementary education and laid the foundation of his future success. His home training was careful, and has since exemplified itself in his amiable character, and borne fruit in his useful, honorable and virtuous career. His mother was a fine example of the noble matrons of the pioneer days, and her strong mind, quick apprehension and executive capacity were inherited by her son.

When sixteen years of age he was sent to Professor Parrot's school at Wooster, Ohio, where he remained for a year, thereafter teaching a neighborhood school for the ensuing winter. The next spring he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the close of the college term, passing the following year as a student in the Western Reserve College, located at Hudson, Ohio. He then returned to Wooster and began the study of law in the office of Hemphill & Turner. After two years of close and assiduous application to his studies he was, in 1852, admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Ashland, Ohio. Mr. Jennings, an old friend of his father, was made clerk of the new county of Ashland, and the young man had received from him the appointment to the deputy clerkship—a position which he retained for a year, thus acquiring an excellent knowledge of conveyancing and of the different forms of legal instruments then used.

After having practiced his profession alone for a year, he formed a partnership with J. W. Smith, and this alliance continued for two years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Allison entered into a professional association with B. W. Kellogg. In these initial years of his practice clients were not numerous, and he occupied his leisure hours in storing his mind with valuable information touching questions of finance, politics and history—thus equipping himself for future service in the nation's councils. He stood well and was esteemed as a young man of ability. His father, an old-line Whig, had voted for Henry Clay in 1824 and was a friend and supporter of John Sloan, who afterward became treasurer of the United States under President Taylor. From him and from the Whig newspapers and pamphlets taken by his father he received his political impressions, and he

participated in the Scott campaign of 1852, when John Sherman came to Ashland to make a ratification speech. He began to be sent as a delegate to State conventions, being a member of the one that nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor in 1855, and was an ardent supporter of General Fremont in 1856.

Mr. Allison saw that if he remained at Ashland there was but little prospect of his realizing more than a competency, and having married a daughter of Daniel Carter, in 1854, he determined that he would go west. He visited Chicago, which then had a population of fifty thousand, and remained there a week, without finding any advantageous opening. The Chicago and Rock Island railroad had just been completed, and he made a trip to Davenport, returned to Chicago and then went to Dubuque—representing the terminus of the Illinois Central railroad, which at that time was the only road reaching the Mississippi river north of Rock Island. The entire traffic north to St. Paul was, in the season of navigation, conducted by lines of steamers plying between Dubuque



RESIDENCE OF W. B. ALLISON, DUBUQUE.

and St. Paul, so that Dubuque was the leading city on the river north of St. Louis. Finding an advantageous opportunity in Dubuque, he returned to Ohio for his wife, and finally located in that city in April, 1857. Previous to 1854, when James W. Grimes was elected governor on the anti-Nebraska ticket, Iowa had been politically controlled by the Democrats and an organization was formed to assist in the support of free territory, free speech and free labor, which culminated in the formation of the Republican party. The young lawyer became an active supporter of this party, the star of which was then appearing above the horizon amid sectional storms and clouds and darkness. But he did not in any way neglect his profession, in the practice of which he was very successful,—as junior member of the firm

of Samuels, Cooley & Allison,—the pecuniary embarrassments that followed the panic of 1857 causing a great deal of litigation.

In 1859 Mr. Allison was a delegate from Dubuque county to the Iowa Republican state convention that nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood for governor, and in 1860 was a delegate to and an assistant secretary of the Republican national convention, at Chicago, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. His duties as assistant secretary of this convention necessitated his sitting in front of the president, next to the reading clerk, and the rapidity with which he cast up and announced each successive vote was remarkable. He was the first to announce to the presiding officer, George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, that Abraham Lincoln had received the requisite number of votes and was nominated.

When Fort Sumter was attacked, in April, 1861, and President Lincoln issued his first call for men to suppress the rebellion, Governor Kirkwood was requested to furnish Iowa's quota of troops. He was a careful, methodical man, and at his urgent request Mr. Allison became a member of his staff, and in that capacity superintended the enlistment of the regiments in his section of the state, having unlimited authority to make such contracts as were necessary for recruiting and subsisting the regiments until they were sent to the front. This service was performed with fidelity, and the regiments were provided and sent into the field. The next year, 1862, two more regiments were raised in northern Iowa under the direction and supervision of Mr. Allison, on behalf of the state.

Prior to the census of 1860, Iowa had but two members of the house of representatives, but under the census of that year she became entitled to six. Mr. Allison was persuaded to become a candidate from his district before the convention of August, 1862. There were four candidates. The delegates from Dubuque county presented his name and he was nominated on the second ballot.

In the summer of 1862 Mr. Allison was the first to suggest to Governor Kirkwood the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting a law that would allow the soldiers in the field to vote, and a call for the special session was issued at once. At the fall election Mr. Allison received twelve thousand one hundred and twelve votes against

eight thousand four hundred and fifty-two cast for his Democratic opponent, D. A. Mahoney, the leader of the anti-war party in the state.

The thirty-eighth or war congress, as it was called, met on the 7th of December, 1863, and among the new members who entered upon their congressional careers with Mr. Allison were James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine. The three soon became friends, and during the eighteen years they served together in the house and senate their friendship was never marred. Mr. Allison was placed on the committees on public lands and on roads and canals. His first congressional action was the introduction of a bill instructing the last-named committee to inquire into the expediency and necessity for improving the upper rapids of the Mississippi river by a canal, commencing at Davenport. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, since known as the "great objector," moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the house voted him down and Mr. Allison's resolution was agreed to. When certain amendments to the Pacific railroad bill were under consideration, Mr. Allison obtained unanimous consent to enable him to offer the following proviso: "Provided, that no bonds shall be issued or land certified by the United States to any person or company for the construction of any part of the main trunk line of said railroad west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude and east of the Rocky mountains, until said road shall be completed from or near Omaha, on the Missouri river, to the said one hundredth meridian of longitude." The other amendments proposed were lost, but that of Mr. Allison was agreed to.

Mr. Allison's first speech of any length in the house of representatives was made on the 4th of May, 1864, in favor of a bill securing to persons in the military and naval service, homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts. The congressional action of Mr. Allison was such as to secure for him not only the steady confidence and attachment of his constituents, but the regard and esteem of the Republican party everywhere. He promulgated no extravagant theories. He never undertook to sustain or defend a doubtful policy. He was not the apologist for shortcomings or wrong-doings, neither was he heard from in those intricate and questionable by-paths into which congressmen often wander. He never aspired to make himself the representative of new departures, but adhered to the time-honored integrity of the past and was devoted to the cause of truth, justice and civil liberty.

In the meantime aggressive movements of the army of the Potomac under Grant resulted in the crowding of the Washington hospitals with wounded soldiers. Mr. Allison diligently exerted himself to hunt up those from Iowa and to cheer them and to alleviate their suffering, while he took care that they were supplied with every comfort that money could procure. He also looked after the Iowa regiments in the field as far as lay in his power, saw that the men were well supplied with clothing and promptly paid, and that deserving gallantry was rewarded by promotion.

Upon the expiration of Mr. Allison's first term as member of congress he was elected by his party to the thirty-ninth congress, in 1864, receiving sixteen thousand one hundred and thirty votes against ten thousand five hundred and seventy-eight votes for B. B. Richards, of Dubuque, who was the Democratic candidate. When the thirty-ninth congress met, in 1865, Mr. Allison was honored as a comparatively young member of the house by being placed on the committee on ways and means, the most important of the house committees, of which Mr. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, now a senator, was chairman. He was also appointed on the committee on the expenditures in the interior department, but he continued to take an interest in roads and canals.

Mr. Allison was re-elected to the fortieth congress, defeating Reuben Noble, of McGregor, the respective votes of the candidates being fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two and ten thousand four hundred and seventy. It was during the session of the fortieth congress that the house of representa-

tives agreed to the articles of impeachment of President Johnson, and proceedings were at once instituted. While the trial was progressing no business of any importance was transacted by the



LIBRARY IN RESIDENCE OF W. B. ALLISON.

house, and the sub-committee of its committee on ways and means, consisting of Messrs. Schenck, Hooper and Allison, sat daily in a room placed at their disposal by Secretary McCulloch, in the treasury department. One result of their deliberations was a new tax bill, drafted by the sub-committee and adopted by the full committee of ways and means, which was a consolidation of twenty-five different acts of congress, spreading through the statute book from August, 1861, to the time it was prepared. It was the longest bill ever submitted to congress. With this old legislation codified, compressed and abridged were many new provisions that seemed necessary for effecting the proposed legislation, prominent among which were the provisions for collecting the duties on whisky, beer and tobacco by "stamps" thus inaugurated. The law thus drafted by the sub-committee is substantially the present law for the collection of taxes on distilled liquor, beer and tobacco, though modified from time to time to meet changed conditions.

In 1868 the Democrats of the third congressional district of Iowa nominated as their candidate against Mr. Allison, William Mills, a leading member of their party and a conspicuous lawyer of Dubuque. He was, however, defeated, Mr. Allison's vote being twenty thousand one hundred and nineteen and Mr. Mills' fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty, the former majority being the largest he had ever received.

In the forty-first congress Mr. Allison continued a member of the ways and means committee. Though an earnest friend of protection to American industries, he did not fully agree with his Republican associates on the committee respecting the details of the tariff bill proposed in 1870, and criticised these details in the committee room and on the floor of the house. The criticisms made by Mr. Allison and other Republicans met the approval of the house and resulted in a modification of the bill in such a way as to secure the support of all Republicans upon the final passage. Mr. Allison contended that the conditions were such as to justify in many cases the reduction of duties rather than an increase. This view was held by the next house, within whose session, under the leadership of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a general reduction of ten per cent. was made on the then existing rates.

During his service in the house Mr. Allison was an active, earnest, consistent Republican, and supported all the leading measures of the party. Mr. Allison declined a renomination to the forty-second congress. Upon the death of Senator Grimes he was brought forward by his friends as a candidate to succeed the deceased senator for the long term, but was defeated by George G. Wright, of Des Moines. His friends again brought him forward in 1872, when he defeated James Harlan, of Mount Pleasant, one of the ablest men in the state, who had previously represented Iowa in the senate, and had been a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, as secretary of the interior.

On the 4th of March, 1873, he took his seat, was sworn in as a member of the senate and was appointed a member of the committee on appropriations and of the committee on Indian affairs. The first session of the forty-third congress was commenced on Monday, December 1, 1873. Mr. Allison was appointed on the committees on appropriations and Indian affairs, and later in the session was appointed on the committee on pensions and that for the investigation of the government of the District of Columbia. Of the last-named committee he was the chairman, and made a report which changed the government of the District of Columbia by providing for its government through a commission—which form was made permanent in 1878 and remains to-day the government of the district.

The refunding of the public indebtedness at a low rate of interest, a proposed amendment to the bankruptcy act, the appropriation for the Indians, the bridging of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers by railroads, and the entangled affairs of the District of Columbia were among the matters which received Mr. Allison's special attention during the protracted session of 1873-4. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Allison was appointed a member of the board of visitors to attend the annual examinations at the United States Military Academy and met with it at West Point.

The great question before the last session of the forty-third congress was that of the resumption of specie payments—the Republicans still having a majority of both houses. A committee of eleven senators, one of whom was Mr. Allison, was appointed to propose a plan which would receive the support of every shade of the Republican party. After a great many sessions and much deliberation a resumption bill was agreed to, and the same passed both houses of congress, and became a law on January 14, 1875. Mr. Allison entered heartily into the political campaign of 1876, but after making several speeches he was obliged to leave for the Black Hills to act there as chairman of the commission appointed by the president to treat for the cession of the Sioux reservation to the government. After performing this duty he returned home and took an active part in the campaign. In March, 1877, upon the retirement of General Logan, Mr. Allison became a member of the senate

finance committee and has since continued as such, being prominently connected with all financial matters discussed by that body. Shortly afterward the question of paying United States bonds in coin came before the senate and was debated at great length. Mr. Allison took an active part in the discussion of the question and in the course of his remarks said:

"I admit it is a delicate and difficult question and should only be changed or touched after full debate and upon the strongest consideration of public necessity. For myself, I would not by any act of this congress so regulate the value of money that in this country a dollar in silver would be less than a dollar in gold as an instrument of exchange or measure of value. Now, with reference to the question of the obligation of the government to pay the present indebtedness either in gold or silver I think that depends not so much upon what may be the currency of to-day as what will be the money of the country when these obligations are payable. But in the meantime we are compelled to pay semi-annually the interest upon these obligations, and the money in which this interest is paid should be the money contemplated by the contract under which the bonds were issued."

In the meantime the house of representatives passed a bill, known as the Bland bill, which contemplated the immediate, unrestricted and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of sixteen to one, without cost to the owner of the silver bullion. When the bill reached the senate it was referred to the committee on finance, where it received the support of four members and was opposed by a like number. This equal division left the casting vote with Mr. Allison, who had proposed amendments looking to the use of both gold and silver and the utilization of both as the metallic money of the country, not only then but in the future, by limitations in the beginning, to be followed at an early day by the unrestricted coinage of both metals and a full legal tender of both, by means of an international agreement.

The advocates of the single standard of gold in the senate committee on finance adopted Mr. Allison's amendment in preference to the free coinage established by the house bill under consideration, and the advocates of silver coinage accepted them as preferable to no legislation on the subject. Mr. Allison's amendments were thus adopted by the committee on finance, and as their author he reported the bill, as amended, to the senate. Mr. Allison supported these amendments in an exhaustive argument replete with information upon the metallic and the coinage questions, and showing that by their adoption the time would come when silver and gold would circulate side by side upon a common ratio, and each would be exchangeable for the other through international agreement or by the concurrent action of leading commercial nations. The bill was amended and passed the senate by a vote of forty-eight yeas against twenty-four nays—seven senators being absent. The house concurred in the amendments by a vote of one hundred and ninety-six yeas against seventy-one nays—twenty representatives not voting.

In 1881 Mr. Allison became chairman of the committee on appropriations, and continued as such until March, 1893, when, the political control of the senate being changed, he was succeeded by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. Mr. Allison continued a member of the committee and when the senate committees were reorganized by the Republicans in the fifty-fourth congress he returned to the chairmanship.

In 1881, when General Garfield was inaugurated as president, he invited Mr. Allison to enter his cabinet as secretary of the treasury. Personal reasons, however, compelled the declination of the position thus tendered. In the summer of the same year, seeing that the national-bank circulation would gradually diminish in value with the payment of the national debt, Senator Allison studied the question carefully and embodied the result of his investigations in an article entitled "The Currency of the Future," which appeared, early in 1882, in the *North American Review*. In this article attention was called to three things, namely: First, that our present national-bank currency is adapted to our wants; second, that the system must be materially modified or it will die presently by the payment of the national debt; third, that its circulation will gradually diminish and that we will have a substitute for it.

In June, 1882, a bill reached the senate from the house to enable national banking institutions to extend their corporate existence. This was referred to the senate committee on finance and in due time was reported from that committee by Mr. Allison, with several important amendments. One provided that national banks might deposit lawful money as security for their circulating notes, and another for the issue of gold and silver certificates, which should be a legal tender. This last amendment led to a prolonged discussion on the silver question, in which Mr. Allison took a prominent part.

In the course of this debate he said: "My financial creed in regard to the currency is con-

tained in three or four simple propositions: First, I believe gold and silver, of equally exchangeable market value, are the only money of the constitution; second, a dollar of silver should contain enough grains of silver to make it, as near as may be, in market value equal to the gold dollar; third, for actual circulation a limited amount of United States notes, always maintained at par in coin, by prompt redemption; fourth, as an auxiliary, bank notes maintained at par by redemption in coin or United States notes and freely issued on terms alike open to all."

The question of civil-service reform came before the senate early in the second session of the forty-seventh congress. Mr. Allison expressed his regret that, at an early stage of the debate, an attempt was made to give a political character to the measure. He was willing to give the benefit of his best ability to the perfection of the bill, but he should discourage political discussion in connection with it. In due time he offered a substitute for the first section of the bill, making the proposed commission entirely separate and distinct from each and every one of the executive departments, and having no relation to any of the departments. This amendment was adopted and the civil-service commission, as suggested by Mr. Allison, was in due time organized. During and near the close of the extended debate of which the report of the tariff commission was the basis, Mr. Allison said: "If we care to have a fair bill we must have some relation to the people who consume in this country. The tariff commission told us in the very beginning of their report, and it has been endorsed over and over again, that it was the intention of the producers of this article to have a moderate reduction of tariff duties. I have acted upon that principle, serving and endeavoring to protect fairly every industry in this country in every vote I have cast." In the forty-ninth congress, when the educational bill was under discussion, Mr. Allison offered an amendment, providing that in each state in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children the money paid in such state shall be apportioned in the proportion to the relative illiteracy of the white and colored people, aforesaid, as shown by the census. When the river and harbor bill came up in the senate Mr. Allison vigorously supported the amendments providing for the enlargement of the Hennepin canal, and showed that every civilized government on earth is utilizing its waterways by connecting its rivers and lakes by means of canals, in order that the bulky products which are grown or raised in every country may be transported more cheaply than by rail.

Mr. Allison participated in the long debate on the bill for the regulation of inter-state commerce. The great body of Republican senators sought to frame such a bill as would satisfy the demands of the people for a popular tribunal, which would speedily give the public their rights and compel the railroads to grant equal and reasonable rates of transportation. Mr. Allison had some fears, as did other senators, that the bill would be found defective in its administration, but it was so important that something be done at once that he voted for it, and it was carried by forty-seven yeas against four nays—twenty-five senators being absent.

In the winter of 1886 Mr. Allison was made chairman of a sub-committee of the finance committee to examine into the methods of the administration of the customs laws. For two years this investigation was carried on, receiving the cordial coöperation of secretary of the treasury, Manning, and early in 1888 Mr. Allison reported a bill to the senate, making a complete revision of these laws and providing a new method and new machinery for the appraisement and classification of imported merchandise. This bill, with but slight modifications, passed the senate at the first session in 1888, but was not acted upon by the house, which at that time had a Democratic majority. At the short session in 1889 it was again passed as a portion of the senate substitute for the Mills bill. In the fifty-first congress, the house being Republican, Mr. McKinley, chairman of the ways and means committee, reintroduced this bill, and it then became a law. Mr. Allison was chairman of the sub-committee which prepared the substitute for the Mills bill in 1888, and had charge of the bill in the senate up to the time of its passage by that body in 1889. While this substitute was not considered by the house, it nevertheless formed the basis of the bill which became a law in 1890, the bill as passed by the house being changed to a considerable extent. Mr. Allison was also a member of the sub-committee which prepared the amendments to the McKinley bill, in 1890, and heartily supported the reciprocity provisions inserted in the bill by the senate. In 1889 President Harrison tendered to Mr. Allison the secretaryship of the treasury, which, however, he declined, preferring to remain a member of the senate, where he believed he could be of more service to the people of Iowa than as a member of the cabinet.

The late Ben: Perley Poore, in an article which appeared some years ago in one of the magazines, said: "Mr. Allison has seldom addressed the house of which he was a member, and yet nature intended him as an orator; as with euphony and urbanity of tone he unites the elegance and refinement of the scholar and the calm dignity of the statesman—bringing to the discussion of

his subjects the most abundant stores of erudition and research. But his vast, arduous congressional labors are performed in the rooms of those committees of which he is a member, especially those of which he is chairman. Untiring in industry and with wonderful command over facts and figures, he gives personal attention to those bills entrusted to his charge. He is consequently always ready to champion them when they come up for discussion, explaining their most minute provisions, answering questions concerning them, and showing how they compare with similar bills enacted in preceding years. He never undertakes to dragoon the opponents of a bill in his charge to its support or to silence their objections, but he gives them the fullest license without provoking an angry discussion. When the opposition has exhausted itself, he then very briefly explains the provisions of a bill and almost invariably secures its passage."

In speaking, Mr. Allison's manner is easy and self-possessed, and unless he becomes excited he makes but few gestures. He speaks slowly, with a subdued earnestness that impresses and wins the attention of his auditors, and his voice, though sonorous, is loud and penetrating. He never seeks in debate to show his own superiority or to plant a sting in the heart of his adversary by personal vituperation. Rarely indulging in anecdote or quotation, he speaks with a sincerity that carries conviction with his argument. While in the house of representatives, as afterward in the senate, he was noted for his constant and efficient attention to the interests of those whom he represented. Pension claims have received his special attention, and when he has once represented one he follows it up, insisting upon its being promptly examined and obtaining additional evidence when it is necessary. Letters from his constituents always receive his prompt attention, and their requests for public documents, etc., are granted when practicable. Those who visit Washington on public business, during a session of congress, find in him a counselor and friend.

During all his years of public service Mr. Allison has been a tireless and energetic worker. On matters pertaining to the finances of the government he has ever been a power, widely quoted and implicitly relied upon. He has always maintained that gold and silver should constitute the metallic money of the world, with full legal-tender power, and that the United States should use both metals, so far as they could be used, maintaining their parity in value by means of limited coinage of silver on government account, but that an international agreement or concurrent legislative action of the leading commercial nations for a common ratio with free mintage at such ratio, was a necessary prerequisite to the opening of the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Allison has participated in the political canvass in his own state every year since his first election, in 1862, and for many years in the political canvasses of other states, so that he has performed his full share of the political work of the Republican party since he has held public office. He was selected by President Harrison as chairman of the American delegation to the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892, which was a difficult service, in view of the attitude maintained toward silver by Great Britain and the leading commercial nations of Europe. This conference resulted in no positive action, but the American delegates so managed their part in the conference as to avoid adverse criticism at home or in Europe. Mr. Allison voted and spoke in favor of the repeal of the so-called Sherman law, and was very conspicuous in his opposition to the Wilson bill. Throughout the entire debate on this bill he was particularly active, and made the opening speech in the senate on behalf of the opponents of the measure, dealing with the subject at great length.

For over thirty years Mr. Allison has served the state of Iowa in the national legislature, giving to the state and to the nation the ripest fruits of his knowledge of finance and of his stainless character—a benefaction which will ever be recognized with profoundest gratitude. Of those who were members of the senate when he entered that body in 1873, but two remain—Senator Sherman, of Ohio (whose service, however, has not been continuous), and Senator Morrill, of Vermont,—both Republicans. Of those who entered with him only Senator Jones, of Nevada, remains.

Mr. Allison's first wife, who, as previously mentioned, was a daughter of Daniel Carter, of Ashland, Ohio, died in 1859. In 1872 he married Miss Mary E. Neally, the adopted daughter of Senator Grimes, of Iowa; her death occurred in 1883.

In bringing to a conclusion this review, it seems appropriate to quote from two estimates of Mr. Allison's character and ability, as given by writers from widely different sections of the country. The first is from "Iowa in War Times," by S. H. M. Byers, one of the most gifted writers of that state: "Senator Allison's great abilities as a statesman have been and are recognized throughout the country. His politics and his policy have been considered, from the war times on, conservative and safe. He has been an authority on great subjects and a counselor for distinguished statesmen. Mr. Chase himself, the father of the war system of finances, probably possessed no broader views, no profounder knowledge of our money system than Mr. Allison, and no man in the councils of the nation

has a deeper insight into general legislation." The other author is one who perhaps was better qualified than any other to pass judgment upon Mr. Allison's ability, for it is the late James G. Blaine, long his associate and warm personal friend, who in his "Twenty Years in Congress" says: "For industry, good judgment, strong common-sense and fidelity in every trust, both personal and public, Mr. Allison has established an enviable reputation. He devoted himself to financial questions and soon acquired in the senate the position of influence which he had so long held in the house. In both branches of congress his service has been attended with an exceptional degree of popularity among his associates of both parties."

From the foregoing some idea of the personality of Mr. Allison can be gained. His natural powers have been strengthened by an unusual experience and a wide acquaintance with public men the country over. His friendships are many and warm, and his loyalty to those who trust him is of the absolute kind. The conflicts of his life have left no scars upon his memory, and envy and detraction have left unrippled the placid surface of his fame. When the contest fought on party lines is over, no man can be more generous than he, and he does not carry political warfare into private life. In the walks of social life Mr. Allison is always affable and entertaining and he enjoys the popularity which comes to those who have a cordial greeting for all with whom they come in contact from day to day and who seem to throw around them in consequence so much of the sunshine of life. In the state of Iowa, where for nearly forty years he has made his home, he holds the esteem, admiration and affection of all classes of people. Whatever their political proclivities they take pride in a success which reflects honor upon themselves.

We are now approaching the time of another conflict between the two great political parties of the nation, and Mr. Allison's name is one of those most frequently and prominently mentioned as the probable choice of his party for the presidency. Should he be chosen and elected as such, his ability, learning and experience would enable him to reflect as much honor upon that exalted station as its sanctity and dignity would reflect upon him.



J. B. Kern

JOHN B. TREVOR,

NEW YORK CITY.



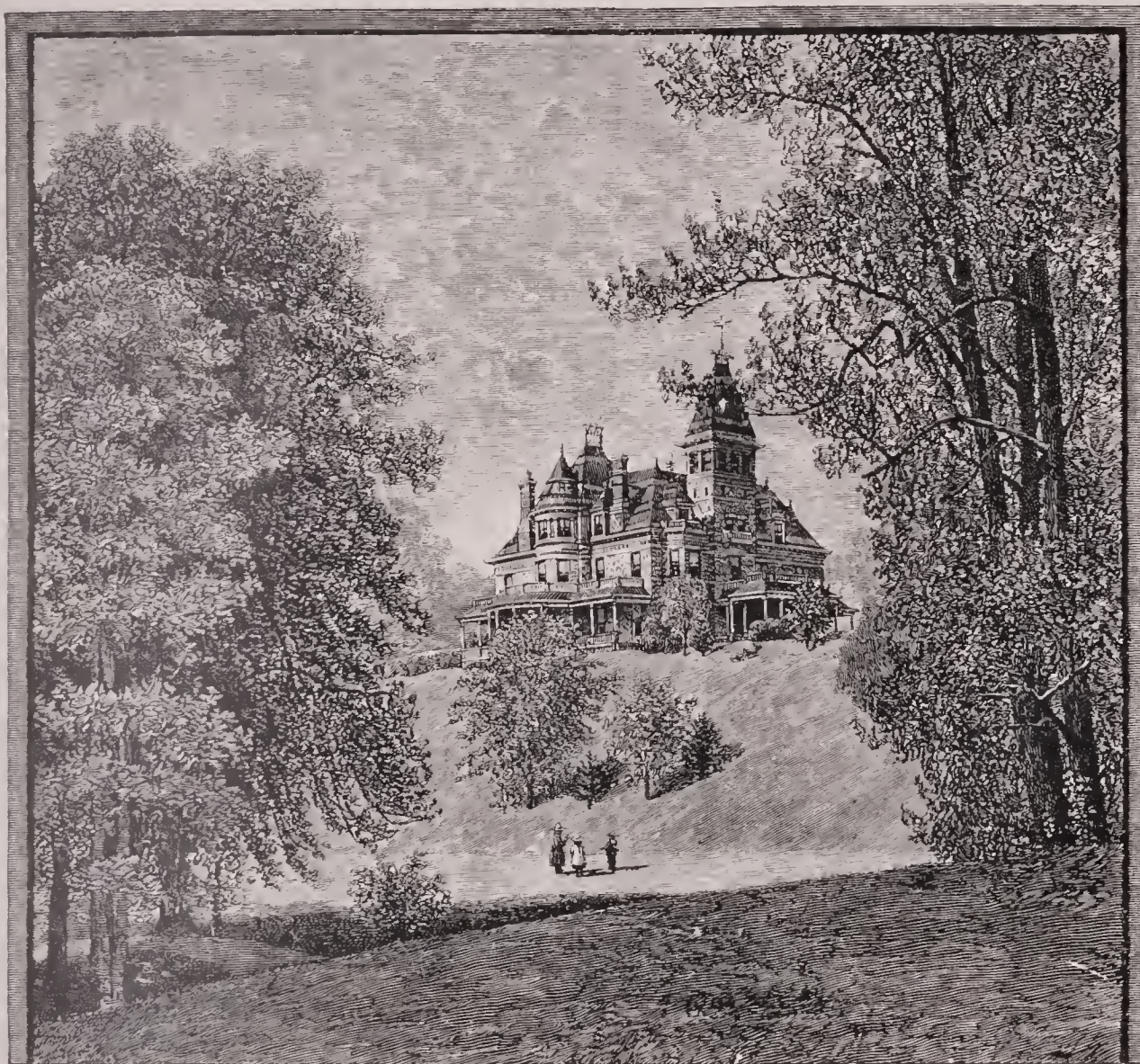
THE class of men who have given the great financial centre of the metropolis an enduring character are widely distinct from the class who give to Wall street its popular reputation. These men invariably have the unassuming character that always belongs to real worth, and under the surface, modestly, but with clear and strenuous grasp, are silently moulding the foundations and building the structure of all that is lasting in legitimate and successful finance. They would, if they could, pass through and out of the world impersonally, bequeathing their life work unseen and unknown. In this they fail, for their record must ever survive them.

To this class, and in the front rank, belongs John Bond Trevor, whose long and successful business career in Wall street, New York city,—some forty odd years—was without spot or blemish. In American line of ancestry he was of the third family removed from Samuel Trevor, his grandfather, who came to America and settled at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and married Mary Bond. John B. Trevor, father of John Bond Trevor, was the son of Samuel, the original American ancestor, and was born in 1787 at Upton, on the Severn. He removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Philadelphia. He was a man conspicuous in public affairs, being a member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania for several years. He died in Philadelphia, September 29, 1860. He married Sarah Sweeyer, who died at Yonkers, New York, August 4, 1871.

His son, the late John Bond Trevor, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1822, spending his boyhood and early manhood in that city. Having a taste for mercantile pursuits, after his early education was completed he entered a wholesale dry-goods house, where he remained for five years. But developing an aptitude for financial transactions, and looking for a larger and adequate field of activity, he came to New York city about the year 1849 and engaged in the banking and brokerage business. His success was assured in this line from the start. January 15, 1850, he became a member of the Stock Exchange and was soon considered one of the best operators of the board. He entered the stock-brokerage business as a member of the firm of Carpenter, Van Dyke & Trevor. About two years afterward the firm was dissolved and he associated himself, in 1852, with James B. Colgate under the firm name of Trevor & Colgate. In 1857 they began dealing in bullion in addition to their stock business, and for nearly thirty years this branch was carried on, at No. 47 Wall street, with uninterrupted success. During this time Mr. Trevor gave close attention to all details, and his habit of exactitude, which was a part of his mental equipment, combined with his quick insight into, and broad grasp of financial problems and his practical sagacity, did much to carry the firm through all the vicissitudes and convulsions of the financial world without a failure in meeting a single business obligation. In 1872, on account of poor health, he retired from business, but he soon resumed connection with the firm, which from that time until the present has existed as James B. Colgate & Company, now at 36 Wall street.

Early in life Mr. Trevor united with the Sansom street Baptist church, Philadelphia, and retained his connection with the denomination of his choice until his death. His benefactions to his favored church, to general charity, to the cause of education and to the church at large, though quiet and unostentatious, were princely in the extreme. He gave to missionary, church and

educational work while living more than a million dollars, aside from charities and benefactions that are unknown and cannot be enumerated. He joined his partner, Mr. Colgate, in building a house for the Warburton Avenue Baptist church, one of the finest edifices at Yonkers, and in this church he was for many years an officer. He gave liberally also for educational purposes to Rochester (New York) University, and to the theological seminary of that city, his gifts constituting a large part of their present endowment and carrying them through the darker days of their history. Since 1875 he has given one hundred and seventy thousand dollars to Rochester University and one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the Rochester Theological Seminary and had pledged to the latter fifty thousand dollars additional at the time of his death. Notwithstanding his liberal gifts he refused the proposal of the board of trustees that the theological seminary should take his name. He was president of the board of trustees of the theological seminary and a



"GLENVIEW," THE TREVOR RESIDENCE, YONKERS, NEW YORK.

member of the board of trustees of the university. In addition to his other gifts to the theological seminary he also endowed Trevor Hall and the gymnasium.

Although Mr. Trevor lived well on towards the allotted age designated by the psalmist, his affliction, Bright's disease, cut short his years, his death occurring in his seventieth year, December 22, 1890, at his home in New York city.

Mr. Trevor was twice married,—first to the daughter of Lispenard Stewart, and the second time to the daughter of A. S. Norwood, of New York city. At his death his wife and four children—two sons and two daughters—survived him. His estate was estimated in the millions.

In passing from the incidents of his life and this brief sketch of his life work to the character of the man as unfolded to those who knew him most intimately, to one of his closest friends must we refer to fill out the portrayal of those rare traits which were outside the range of mere business capacity and success:

"Mr. Trevor was gifted with very clear intellectual perceptions and a reflective cast of mind which exercised itself not only in the sphere of his active life but also in the wider field of economic questions and of politics in the highest sense of the term, both at home and in Europe. He was a diligent and intelligent student of the problems involved in the social questions of the day, especially those affecting the financial world, and was able to give wise and timely counsel to men in public places in regard to public measures,—the more valuable because wholly disinterested and devoid of

selfish purpose. Constitutionally conservative and cautious, he was apt to give prominence to the effect of adverse influences, but the current experience of our time too often justified his apprehension. He was qualified by acute insight, by careful study and by long practical experience for high public service, but his modesty and reserve were alien to any course of life except that of private citizenship with its unobtrusive exercise of daily duties. Accustomed to large transactions, he gave the closest attention to detail in all important matters with an exactitude which was a part of his mental equipment.

“He was fond of travel and of the literature of travel and discovery and practical science, and was well versed in all those departments of letters,—a companion who could always interest and instruct and whose range of thought and discourse was comprehensive and elevating. His wise discrimination was shown in the methods of his beneficence, which, while chiefly within the lines of his denominational sympathies, were in the interest of higher education and in aid of the best means of mental improvement. We are apt to mea-



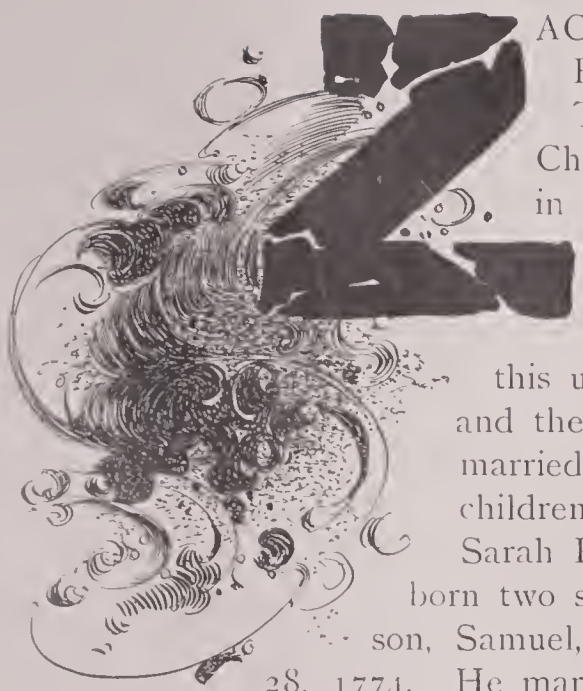
“GLENVIEW, (FRONT ELEVATION.)

sure the value of lives spent in the great financial centres, such as Wall street, solely by the material success which they represent, and this is the only possible standard where the life itself was visibly concerned with nothing else than the gains and losses and fluctuations of the market; but where, as in the case of Mr. Trevor, the mind and heart find their highest exercise in those things which are at once the stimulus and the satisfaction of the intellect and the affections our final estimate of the man must take account of these nobler qualities.

“Mr. Trevor’s finished life was a conspicuous instance of a quiet and noiseless career guided by a sagacity which made easy the dealing with widely extended interests and enterprises and governed by the highest principles of integrity and right action. These principles were a part of his deepest convictions and were always in exercise, alike in the transactions of business, in private intercourse and in the sphere of his Christian fellowship and labors. In the relations of friendship and of domestic life the charm of his character was the best displayed, and his sudden withdrawal from the inner circle of which he was the central object of affection was a great and irreparable loss, but tempered by the abiding memory of his just and faithful life.”

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



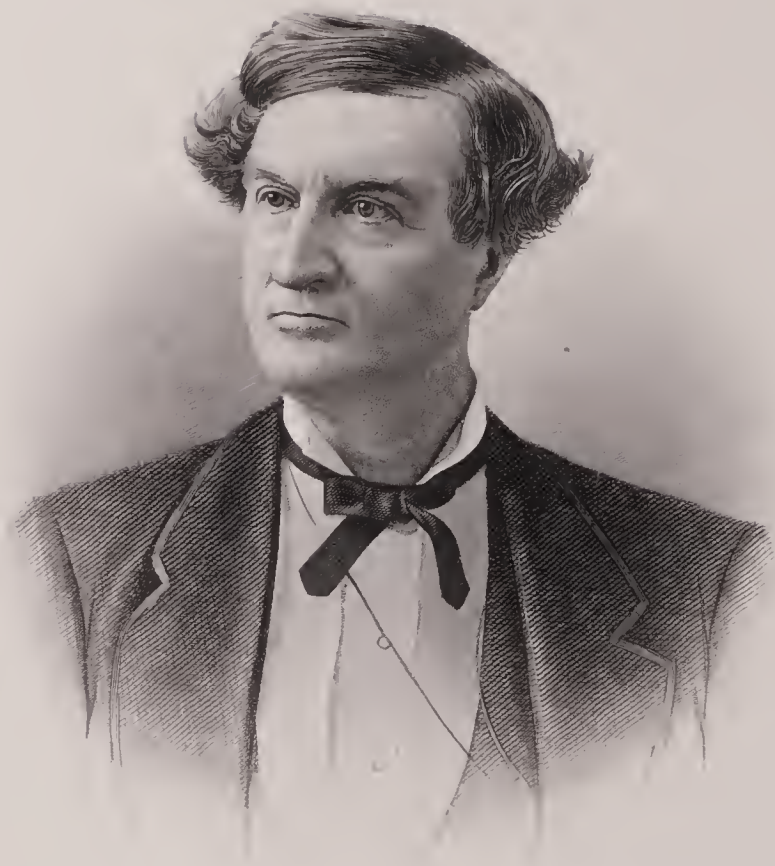
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was born in the town of Bedford, New Hampshire, fifty miles northeast of Boston, on December 10, 1813. The first of his ancestors of whom there is any record is William Chandler, who came from England about 1637 and settled in Roxbury, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His particular lineal descendant with whom we have to do—was Zachariah, of Roxbury, who was among the grantees of Souhegan East, in the right of his wife, the daughter of a soldier in King Philip's war. The oldest son of this union was Thomas, who was the first of the family to leave Roxbury, and the first actual occupant of the land granted to his father. He was married to a daughter of John Goffe, and they became the parents of four children, the youngest being a son, Zachariah, who was married to Miss Sarah Patten, second daughter of Captain Samuel Patten. To them were born two sons and one daughter: Thomas, Samuel and Sarah. The younger son, Samuel, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 28, 1774. He married Margaret, the oldest daughter of Colonel John Orr, and to them were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy; the others being in order of birth, as follows: Mary, Jane, Annis, Samuel, Jr., Zachariah and John Orr.

At six years of age Zachariah Chandler began attending school in a little brick schoolhouse at Bedford, where he continued his studies until reaching the age of fifteen years, when he entered an academy at Pembroke, subsequently changing to a similar institute of learning at Derry, where his older brother was preparing for college. Here he remained for one year, and the following winter taught school for a term in the Piscataquog district.

In 1833 he entered upon a mercantile career, by securing employment in a store at Nashua, and in September of the same year, in company with his brother-in-law, Franklin Moore, moved westward, locating at Detroit, which city he made his home during the remainder of his life. Upon arriving in Detroit the brothers-in-law entered into partnership under the firm name of Moore & Chandler, for the carrying on of a general dry-goods business.

In 1836 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Chandler individually continued the business, which under his management grew to large proportions; and at twenty-seven years of age he found himself with success assured, and wealth only a matter of patience. Having added jobbing to his other business, he pushed this branch of trade into every portion of the new northwest, and soon had an enviable reputation among the business men of Michigan. About 1845 he reduced his business to a strictly wholesale basis, in which he accumulated great wealth and popularity. Prosperity, however, did not affect the plainness of his manners, nor the simplicity of his character. He was ever active in all public matters pertaining to the welfare of Detroit. Early in the '50s he began to entrust more and more of his business affairs to those whom he had gathered around him, and personally turned his attention to matters political.

On February 1, 1857, the firm name was changed to Orr, Town & Smith, Mr. Chandler retaining a fifty-thousand dollar interest, as a special partner. In the fall of the same year it was further changed to Town, Smith & Sheldon, by the admission of Mr. Allan Sheldon, who had



F. L. Sullivan

entered Mr. Chandler's employ in 1855 as a clerk. In 1866 the firm name was again changed to Allan Sheldon and Company. On February 1, 1869, Mr. Chandler ceased to be a special partner; and thus severed the ties which had bound him to the business he had established.

Mr. Chandler's political career reads like a romance. His father had originally been a Federalist, and later a Whig, and the son thus naturally placed his sympathies with the Whig party, being possessed of decided anti-slavery convictions. In 1848 he made his first political speech, opposing his renowned predecessor in Michigan politics, General Lewis Cass, and in 1851 he received the unanimous nomination of the Whig party as its candidate for mayor of the city of Detroit. He was elected by a majority of three hundred and forty-nine votes, over General J. R. Williams, who was Detroit's first mayor and who had held the position for six successive terms. In 1852 Mr. Chandler was the Whig candidate for governor of the state, and although he received over eleven thousand more votes than had ever before been given to a candidate on that ticket he was unable to overcome the Democratic majority by which the state had always been carried since its admission to the union, with the single exception of Governor Woodbridge (1839-40). In 1853 Mr.



THE CHANDLER RESIDENCE, DETROIT.

Chandler's name came before the legislature as a candidate for United States senator, but the Democrats had a majority of forty-eight on joint ballot, and elected Charles E. Stuart.

As the question of slavery became the paramount issue in politics Mr. Chandler became active in organizing the opponents of slavery, and was one of the first to sign the call for a mass meeting, to be held at Jackson, July 6, 1854, out of which grew the great Republican party of to-day. When the first national convention of that party was held, at Pittsburg, February 22, 1856, he headed the Michigan delegation, and to his activity was due much of the success of the convention.

On the 10th day of January, 1857, the Michigan legislature voted for United States senator, with the following result: Zachariah Chandler, eighty-nine; Lewis Cass, sixteen. March 4, 1857, Mr. Chandler took his seat in the senate, at a special session of that body. He at once became active, his first prepared address having been delivered on March 15th, his subject being the attempt to force the LeCompton constitution upon Kansas. He participated in the presidential campaign of 1860, making speeches not only in Michigan but in New York and Illinois. He early devoted himself to the securing of an appropriation for the deepening of the St. Clair flats ship-canal, which work had been instituted, but been abandoned during the incumbency of his predecessor in the senate. The bill was first introduced in 1858, and after various vicissitudes, among which was the presidential veto, it was finally passed in 1862, and became a law. At the second session of the twenty-fifth congress Mr. Chandler was appointed a member of the committee on commerce, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, being its chairman and inspiring spirit during the years of its greatest activity and usefulness.

When civil war was threatened and the southern states were rapidly seceding, Mr. Chandler invariably opposed any policy that savored of bending to or temporizing with rebellion, and he was consequently taxed on many occasions with the direct responsibility of the war, as the leader of Republicanism in the senate. When the call for troops was issued he returned to Michigan and became exceedingly active in stimulating and organizing war movements, and throughout the entire campaign was ever alive to the requirements of the government. Probably no single act brought him so much notoriety as his famous "McClellan speech," delivered before the senate on July 16, 1862, in which he denounced General McClellan for cowardice displayed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and which speech finally resulted in the general's being relieved from command of the army by President Lincoln.

Senator Chandler was on all occasions ready to give personal or pecuniary assistance to any applicant wearing the uniform of a Union soldier, and would spare no pains in doing even little things for men who were of the smallest consequence to one in his position, while through the tempest of civil strife his strong spirit battled its way unflinchingly until he was finally knighted the "Great War Senator."

Upon the assassination of President Lincoln he was one of the first to accuse Andrew Johnson of infidelity to the union, was an active worker in the movement to have him resign the office of president, and labored incessantly in securing evidence toward his impeachment. He was instrumental in shaping and passing the reconstruction measures of 1866-7-8.

In the presidential campaign of 1868 he delivered nearly forty addresses in Michigan alone, besides doing hard work in other states. In 1869 he was elected senator for the third time, and during the subsequent sessions of the senate kept a watchful eye upon all measures concerning a reconstruction of slave-holding states. He also labored earnestly toward securing the passage of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments. In 1874 there was a considerable relaxation upon the part of Michigan Republicans, and as a consequence the party plurality on the state ticket was reduced to five thousand six hundred and ninety-six, in a total vote of two hundred and twenty-one thousand and six, while the majority in the legislature in joint ballot was but ten votes; but to a number of the members Mr. Chandler's aggressiveness was obnoxious, and this element, combining with the Democrats, secured the requisite number of votes to elect Judge I. P. Christiancy to succeed Senator Chandler, and at the termination of his third term (March 3, 1875) he retired to private life, after eighteen years of activity on behalf of his country.

During President Grant's second term the secretary of the interior, Columbus Delano, resigned, and Mr. Chandler was appointed to the vacancy. He carefully investigated the affairs of the department and made his administration of that branch of the government service a notable one in the history of the country. In 1876 he was a member of the national Republican committee, and at the first session of that body he was elected its chairman. To the duties of his new position he devoted himself with an ardor that was astonishing, never relaxing his efforts until the memorable election of that year was closed,—and even then did he seize hold with new vigor, which was maintained until Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated president of the United States.

Mr. Chandler then retired to private life as a citizen of Michigan, dividing his time between his beautiful residence in Detroit and his extensive marsh-farm near Lansing. In the political campaign of 1878 he again began a life of activity, and was made chairman of the Republican state central committee, declaring if Republicanism died then he would die with it. Republicanism did not die, but when the ballots were counted it was found that the party had rolled up one of its old-time majorities,—giving forty-seven thousand plurality, and electing every congressional candidate and a large majority of the local legislature. Owing to the failing health of Senator Christiancy, who had defeated Senator Chandler in 1875, he was compelled to seek rest and quiet, and on February 10th he resigned his position, Mr. Chandler being chosen to fill out the remaining years of what had been intended for his fourth term. While occupying his chair a bill was introduced giving pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and at the same time an amendment was offered denying the benefits of any pension bill to Jefferson Davis. One of the most remarkable debates in the history of the United States congress followed. The discussion had begun on Sunday evening, but it was after three o'clock on Monday morning when Senator Chandler gained the floor, and although the galleries had been nearly deserted and the senators themselves had lapsed into a listless state, the speech aroused instant attention, and before he had finished, the chamber was nearly filled again. The speech was a masterpiece of oratory and received more attention than any address delivered in congress for years, while its author was overwhelmed with letters of congratulation and thanks, which came from every state in the Union.

Then came the campaign of 1879, and no public speaker was in greater demand than Zachariah Chandler. He worked hard, traveled thousands of miles, and delivered innumerable addresses in behalf of the party he loved so well. Repeatedly during his arduous work did he show signs of failing health, suffering at times with what would seem to be attacks of indigestion. At Janesville, Wisconsin, he contracted a severe cold, but on reaching Chicago he exhibited but slight signs of indisposition. He delivered an address that evening (October 31, 1879) in McCormick hall to an audience which filled the spacious auditorium to overflowing, and which applauded vigorously almost every sentence of his address. After the close of his remarks Senator Chandler returned to the Grand Pacific hotel, and, after conversing for a short time with friends, retired for the night. The following morning (November 1st) he was found dead in bed, by an employé of the hotel who had gone to his room to give him an early call.

In early life Mr. Chandler was married to Miss Letitia G. Douglass, of New York. Their only child, Mary Douglass Chandler, is now the wife of Hon. Eugene Hale, United States senator from the state of Maine.

JOHN AIKMAN STEWART,

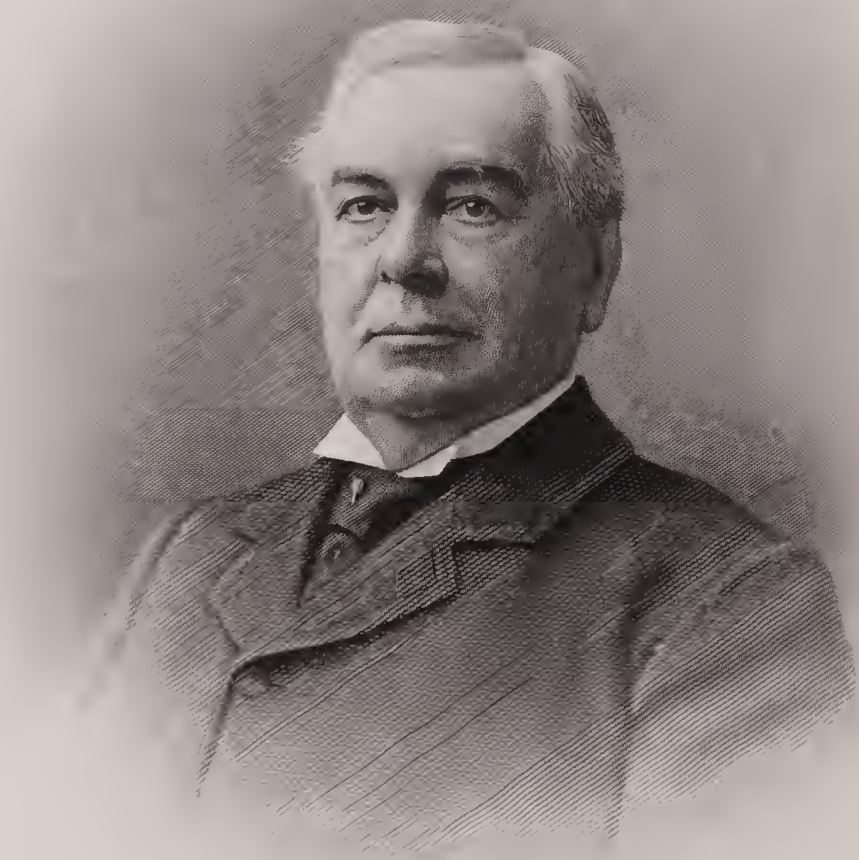
NEW YORK CITY.



ECONOMISTS tell us there are but three chief sources of wealth in all the world,—agriculture, mining, fisheries. The man who delves in the soil is the agriculturist, the man who wields the pick is the miner, the man who handles the rod or otherwise snares the denizens of the deep is the fisherman. The occupations of men in the primitive days were chiefly confined to these lines, to the chase, and to the extermination of each other. Conditions have changed with the advancement of our so-called civilization, and the actual producers of wealth, measured by the foregoing standards, while they may be the most important factors in our body politic, are certainly not the most prominent. The men who manipulate the wealth produced from these various sources are the dominant factors, and the most important of all these, so far as the welfare of the people or nation is concerned, are the men whom we class as our financiers. Money represents wealth in the concrete; it is the standard of value by which all things are estimated and measured, and men who confine their operations to the manipulating of money are the men who more than any or all others hold the welfare and destiny of others in their hands. To be a great and successful financier in this competitive age means the possession of a rare combination of qualities. Many men possess the faculty of accumulation, but they are not necessarily financiers.

The man of whom we write, John Aikman Stewart, undoubtedly ranks as one of a very few leading financiers of the United States. He comes of a stalwart race and possesses in an eminent degree the qualities which distinguished his ancestors. One of the most conspicuous family names in the annals of the world's history, since surnames came in use, is that of Stewart, and of the many families or family groups bearing that cognomen none have been more prominent or worthy than the Scotch Stewarts. For nearly two centuries before they came to the throne they had held the office of high steward of Scotland. The records of the royal house of Stuart form one of the most interesting chapters of history. The achievements and prowess of the "Clan Stewart" have been immortalized in song and story, and wherever their descendants have spread abroad in the world they have made their impress and done nobly their part in contributing to the world's advancement. An examination of the records of the Heralds' College in London, England, showed the armorial bearings of seventy-seven noble families in England, Ireland and Scotland who bore the name of Stewart,—seven who spelled their name Steward, thirteen who spelled their name Steuart and twenty-four Stuart. The Gaelic version of the name was Stiubhard.

John Aikman Stewart is descended from a Scottish family. His grandfather, William Stewart, was a resident of Stornaway, in the island of Lewes, one of the outer Hebrides, and here his father, John Stewart, was born August the 12th, 1791. When quite a young man the last named emigrated to America and, locating in New York city, followed for a limited time his calling as ship carpenter. He was, however, a progressive man, and the opportunities offered in the New World for something better for men of brains than manual labor for daily wage prompted him to engage in other pursuits. He embarked in merchandising, and prospered. He became tax collector for the twelfth and sixteenth wards, and subsequently was receiver of taxes for the city of New York. On the 11th of June, 1817, he married Mary Aikman, also of Scotch descent, and to them were born six children.



Wm. A. Stewart

Mr. Stewart was a man of uncommon force of character and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died in 1849. Mrs. Stewart was born in New York city, February 15, 1796, and died December 17, 1871, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She came of an excellent family of people, many of her ancestors having been prominent in matters of church and state in Scotland. She was a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart, and was greatly beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances.

John Aikman Stewart, the third child of John and Mary Aikman Stewart, was born at the family residence in Fulton street, August 22, 1822. His early education was secured at public school No. 15, in East Twenty-seventh street, which he attended for many years. He graduated at Columbia College in 1840, having completed the literary and scientific courses of study in that institution. Two years later (1842) he was appointed clerk of the board of education. He continued in that position eight years, until 1850, when he became the actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company. While employed in this capacity he demonstrated and developed great aptitude for dealing with matters of finance. In 1853, having familiarized himself with business methods, and feeling confidence in his own powers and ability, he resigned his position with the insurance company and devoted his efforts to organizing the United States Trust Company, and it was chiefly through his efforts that this great company was organized and the state legislature induced to grant a charter. Upon the organization of the company he was elected secretary, and for eleven years devoted his every effort to the upbuilding of the interests of this great financial institution. This brought him into intimate and direct contact with the strongest financial minds in our country. His abilities were held in such respect that when Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States both he and Secretary Salmon P. Chase urged upon Mr. Stewart the acceptance of the office of assistant United States treasurer at New York city. This honor he at that time declined. Later on, when William Pitt Fessenden became secretary of the treasury, both he and President Lincoln so warmly and urgently solicited Mr. Stewart to accept the position, and thus lend his aid and support to the government in the great emergency that then existed, setting forth to him that it was a patriotic duty which he owed as a citizen, that he was finally induced to accept the responsibility; and accordingly, in June, 1864, greatly at the sacrifice of his personal interests, he resigned his position as secretary of the trust company and became assistant treasurer of the United States, at New York city. As before remarked, this was at a very critical period in our financial history. The great civil war was then near its culmination, and many vexed and important financial problems were to be confronted. Public confidence was wavering, our national credit was jeopardized, the Union was in peril and the duties of the position in which Mr. Stewart found himself were onerous and responsible. He not only did his duty faithfully and well but acquitted himself with honor and distinction. His conduct of this grave trust added greatly to his reputation as an able financier. Soon after the close of the war, the crisis past, Mr. Stewart, caring nothing for official honors, resigned his position with the government and was immediately elected president of the United States Trust Company, succeeding Mr. Joseph Lawrence, who had resigned on account of advanced years and failing health.

For more than thirty consecutive years Mr. Stewart has been at the head of this great concern and has been associated in its directorship with such men as Daniel D. Lord, Samuel Sloane, William Walter Phelps, Erastus Corning, Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles S. Smith, George Bliss, William Libbey, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, William Rockefeller, William Waldorf Astor, Alexander E. Orr, and others whose names are famous in the world of finance. Among the many important transactions in which Mr. Stewart has been engaged the mention of one or two of the most important will serve to indicate the esteem in which his judgment is held and the power he exercises in financial affairs. In the early part of 1894 he took such a prominent part in having the bond issue of the United States government taken up that President Cleveland sent a special letter of thanks to him. Again, later on in the same year, he organized the famous syndicate that purchased the entire issue of fifty million dollars of United States bonds. The New York Herald of December 2, 1894, referring to this transaction, terms Mr. Stewart the "Sponsor of a great Syndicate," and says: "It is not everybody who can go around among his friends and by a little persuasive argument induce them to form a syndicate which will pay out fifty million dollars in gold at the beck of his finger. But that is just what Mr. Stewart has done in the last few days. But then John Aikman Stewart is accustomed to deal with immense sums of money, and while in this regard familiarity is not likely to breed contempt, it may bring down to the plane of ordinary what might otherwise be considered a marvellous achievement. If, however, you had been for years at the head of the sub-treasury with its gold-laden coffer, if you had directed the

affairs of a great trust company with its hold on untold wealth, had you been accustomed to keep a watchful eye on millions of hard-earned coin, you might eventually come to feel that a million, more or less, was not a matter of overwhelming moment, and all this had been done by John A. Stewart, the organizer of the syndicate which has just won a financial victory which has set nearly the whole world talking about it and the man who manœuvred it. As he sat at his desk in the handsome offices of the big trust company, the day after his big *coup*, and friend after friend walked in to congratulate him, his smile was as frank and honest as it had ever been, his bright gray eyes twinkled as merrily as of yore and on everyone's lips as he left the room was the remark, 'How young Stewart looks.' Yet he never showed the same traces of the ravages of time as many a man of less robust physique. With a sound, sturdy body, showing that his lungs and his stomach have always done their full duty, set on a pair of sturdy legs which end in feet as nimble as those of many a young man, the whole capped with a noble, silvery white-haired head, and a clean-shaven face as clear skinned as a babe's, he gives no evidence of having travelled two miles beyond that seventy-mile post at which the journey of the average man is said to stop. Meet him in his office, where he is daily, and where, although he watches the most minute details of the business with the closest scrutiny, he is easily accessible, and you would not be inclined to guess his age as more than three score, and were you fortunate enough to visit him in his charming home, where all the cares and worries of business life are left at the threshold, you would feel safe in saying he is not more than fifty-five. He will talk freely of his business, will converse at length on matters of state, or will discuss subjects connected with finance, art, music and science in a fluent and intelligent manner; but broach himself as the topic of conversation and his lips become hermetically sealed. Talking of the work in organizing the bond-purchasing syndicate the other day, he said of the men who wanted to join it: 'The greatest difficulty was to keep out those I did not want. When the news of what we were about got out, there was a rush of men whom it was hard for me to refuse. I did not want some, chiefly for the reason they did not have the gold and would have obtained it from the government. You can see how much diplomacy this required. But there was never a time when we could not have got into the syndicate three times as much money as was necessary.' Think of it! He must indeed be a man, to whom others are willing to entrust one hundred and fifty million dollars, relying on his business ability to secure favorable terms for them."

As a member of the "Committee of Seventy" in New York city, Mr. Stewart was one of the principal promoters of the reform movement by which the power of Tammany was overthrown in the election of 1894, when the city was redeemed from misrule. In early life he was a Democrat in politics, but when the issues came about which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency he became an enthusiastic supporter of this greatest of Americans, and he has ever since given his adherence and support to the principles and measures of the Republican party.

Mr. Stewart's career is remarkable certainly in one respect,—its unvarying success. Few men who have led so active a business life can look back over the records of the years without finding here and there on the chart the cross-mark of failure. His life has been one of unusual activity; his operations have been upon a vast scale and there never was a time when his credit was impaired or his obligation doubted. It is no exaggeration when we say that Mr. Stewart ranks to-day as one of the leading financiers of the United States. Possibly the strongest emphasis which can be given to this statement is to mention the fact that for more than thirty years his opinion, advice and counsel have been sought by every national administration, regardless of party. In his business operations and interests he has not been confined to the one great institution of which he is the head, but he has been prominently identified with many other leading interests. He is a director in each the Merchants' National Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Equitable Life Assurance Society and The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. He is one of the managers of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and has been for many years an active trustee of Princeton College, New Jersey, always taking a deep interest in the welfare of that institution, where both of his sons were educated. Indeed, it was largely to his efforts that the late Dr. McCosh owed his position at the head of that college. In 1868, when President McLean's health became so impaired that he could not properly fulfill the duties of his office, Mr. Stewart as trustee strongly advocated the procuring of Dr. McCosh's services and through his influence this distinguished educator was brought from Scotland to take the position which he held for so many years in Princeton.

Mr. Stewart is trustee of the John F. Slater fund and a member and trustee of the Brick Presbyterian church. Prior to his connection with this church he had been for many years an active member and one of the trustees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, under the pastorate

of the celebrated Dr. John Hall. Mr. Stewart is more than ordinarily domestic in his tastes, and while his name appears upon the roll of membership of several of our best clubs, among them the Metropolitan, the Union League, the Lawyers', the Riding and the Princeton, he is seldom seen at any of them, preferring to pass his evenings in the home circle. He has been twice married,—first to Miss Sarah Youle Johnson, the daughter of a business man of New York city, and as an issue of this union there were five children, only two of whom survive, John A. Stewart, Jr., who is an attorney, and a daughter, who is the wife of Robert Waller, Jr. Mrs. Stewart died in 1886. November 25, 1890, Mr. Stewart consummated his second marriage, being united to Miss Mary Capron, a daughter of Colonel Francis D. Capron, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Stewart moved to his present home, at No. 125 East Thirty-seventh street, New York city, about a dozen years ago, and this was the occasion of his transferring his membership from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church to the Brick Presbyterian church, as a matter of convenience of attendance.

In manner Mr. Stewart is courteous, genial and cordial, and at once inspires confidence as a man of honest purposes, of strong logical mind, of indomitable will and undoubted integrity,—the kind of man who can formulate and carry forward to a successful issue great plans and enterprises; and his life record bears out this impression. He is a charitable and generous man, but his benefactions are bestowed unostentatiously and usually only himself and the recipient are cognizant of them. Mr. Stewart is one of the few men among the great financiers of our land whose record is absolutely without spot or blemish and who has never made a failure in any great enterprise or undertaking.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.



CLAUDE MATTHEWS may well be termed the "people's governor" of Indiana.

Though exalted to the highest position in the commonwealth he is one in interests and purposes with his fellow citizens of the state and, though his abilities are known and recognized, he seems entirely unconscious of any superiority. Quiet and kindly, unostentatious, yet not coldly reserved, he meets those with whom he comes in contact with a cordiality that arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men and a recognition of the fact that there is true worth in each individual. He has a firm belief in the truth on which rests the American government—"that all men are created equal." It is largely this that has made Claude Matthews one of the most popular men in Indiana and enabled him to rise from the quiet life of the farm to become the chief executive of the state. That he has the ability and power to satisfactorily discharge the responsible duties devolving upon him no one doubts. He is a man of broad mind and scholarly attainments, and by a careful study of the political situation of the country has formulated a policy that, in its manifestation through the labors of his office, has won almost universal commendation.

Governor Matthews is a representative of a noted Kentucky family. His father, Thomas A. Matthews, was a farmer of Bath county, that state, living in the midst of the well known blue-grass region. The paternal grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812 and led a company at the historic battle of the river Thames. His mother was a daughter of Jefferson Fletcher, who was a man of great force of character and who enjoyed a distinctive and exceptional popularity. His death was most untimely, occurring before he had attained the age of thirty years. Thomas Fletcher, the maternal great-grandfather of our subject was a man of much prominence, having been the largest land owner in his section of the blue-grass state and having served several terms in congress. His public career was one of signal honor and usefulness and he was an intimate friend of Henry Clay. Thus will it be seen that the immediate subject of this review was not the first of the family to interest himself in affairs of state or to become prominent in the public service.

The boyhood and youth of Claude Matthews were quietly passed. He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, December 14, 1845. His mother dying when he was but three months of age, during the first twelve years of his life he was cared for by an uncle and aunt. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the public-tuition schools peculiar to Kentucky at that time, and later he received more advanced privileges in this direction. Before entering upon his collegiate work, however, there occurred what appeared to be a very unimportant event in his life, yet it changed his entire career. When the famous John Morgan was hunting mules and horses in that section for the use of the Confederate army,—to be paid for in certificates to be honored by the Confederate government,—taking possession of the animals with or without the consent of the owners, as the case might be, the elder Matthews had in his barns and fields some five hundred or more mules, just adapted to army use, but he did not care to transfer their ownership to that government through the agency of General Morgan; hence he quietly took them to Ross county, Ohio,—far enough from the probable field of Morgan's operations to be safe from Confederate confiscation.



Claude Matthews.

Engraved by J. H. Smith, N.Y.

This apparently unimportant movement, purely on the ground of military necessity, determined the future of our subject in a way not anticipated by his father.

Claude Matthews, reared on a farm, early became interested in live stock, learned all about its care and necessary treatment and became such a thorough and reliable stockman that his father sent him to Ohio to see that his drove of mules was well cared for, little thinking that any romance would spring up in connection with the prosaic journey. The son was then only sixteen years of age but he demonstrated that he was not only able to care for the stock but that he could also appreciate the charms and graces of a lovely young girl of fourteen whom he met on this trip. She has since been one of the most important factors in shaping his course, and to her he attributes much of his success in life. Fourteen years previously Mrs. Whitcomb, wife of Indiana's governor, had died at the executive mansion in Indianapolis, leaving a little daughter, Martha Renick, then only a few weeks old. By her mother's relatives she was taken to Ross county, Ohio, and was there reared, for her father died a few years later. Though but boy and girl in years a strong attachment sprang up between Claude Matthews and Martha Renick Whitcomb, and they little thought then



INDIANA STATE CAPITOL.

that the latter would again enter the governor's mansion in Indianapolis,—this time as its mistress and the honored wife of Indiana's chief executive.

Soon afterward our subject returned to his home in Kentucky and in a short time became a student in Center College, Danville, that state. About the same time Miss Whitcomb entered one of the female schools of that city, and on the 1st of January, 1868, soon after their graduation, they were married. In simple manner they began their domestic life in Indiana. Early in the '40s Governor Whitcomb had purchased one thousand two hundred acres of fertile land in Vermilion county, and this had been carefully kept for the daughter by her guardian. To this landed estate Mr. Matthews added eight hundred acres, and with characteristic energy began the management and development of his farm. His childhood training well fitted him for the work. He was a great lover of fine stock, which he by no means considered from the standpoint of commercial value alone. This led him to import some choice animals of the shorthorn breed, and his ardent interest in this resulted in the founding of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Indiana, the first organization of the kind in the United States. He was also the originator of the American Shorthorn Association of the United States and Canada. Farming has been his life work. It has claimed the greater part of his attention and energies and he considers it sufficient praise to say that he has been a successful farmer, managing his affairs according to intelligent and progressive methods.

Mr. Matthews has never been a politician in the commonly accepted sense of that term, but

he has been a thinker and has given to the political issues and questions of the day much serious and careful study. In 1876 he was chosen by his party,—the Democratic,—as the candidate for state representative from Vermilion county, which commonly had a large Republican majority. While Mr. Hayes received in the county a majority of three hundred and eighty votes for president, Mr. Matthews was elected by two hundred and sixty-five votes, indicating that more than five hundred Republicans must have given him their support. The result was a surprise to everyone, yet it was a high testimonial to his personal popularity and a tribute to his ability. In 1882 he was nominated for the position of state senator, and though not elected ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1890 he was nominated by the Democracy for the office of secretary of state, and again ran far ahead of his ticket and won the election by a plurality of nearly twenty thousand. In 1892 he was elected governor, receiving the largest plurality on the ticket. His administration has won the favorable comment of even his political opponents. It has been a straightforward, pure administration, and on two different occasions when difficult and uncommon situations have arisen, testing his powers as the controller of the affairs of the state, he has acquitted himself in a manner most creditable. These were occasions of strikes,—the first by coal miners, the second by railroad employes,—when it needed prompt, energetic action to quell the lawlessness and bring order out of chaos. When the news of the disturbance was received he immediately called forth and sent to the disorderly districts the state militia, with instructions to preserve order, protect property and prevent unlawful interference with traffic. On his personal obligation Governor Matthews raised the sum necessary to pay the soldiers promptly, so that they might not be obliged to wait until the legislature made the appropriation.

Our subject is a man whose private life and character are irreproachable; as a practical man of affairs he takes second place to none. His life has been an eminent success, and this is due wholly to his energy and real worth. His integrity and ability are beyond question, he is magnanimous and broad-minded, is thoroughly conversant with the public questions of the day, and his partisanship is secondary to his patriotism. On the eve of the great national campaign of 1896 it is gratifying to note the fact that Governor Matthews has the hearty endorsement of leading members of his party in Indiana as a most eligible candidate for the presidency of the United States, and it is but consistent to say that he would not fall short of doing himself and the Union honor if this highest federal office were conferred upon him.

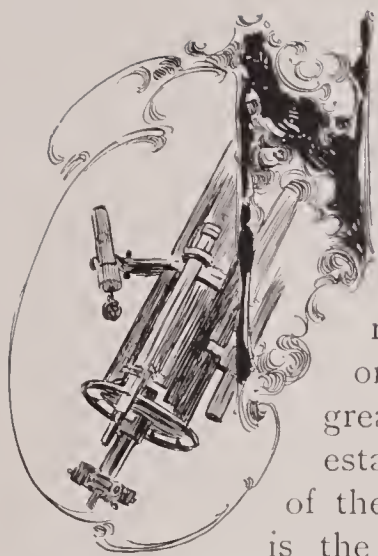
Another biographer has said of him: "In his home life he is lovable in every way, and happy are those who are permitted to enjoy the warm hospitality of Governor Matthews and his charming and accomplished wife." They have two children,—Mary, wife of Senator Cortez Ewing, of Greensburg, Indiana, and Helen, in school. Their only son, Renick Seymour, was a student in mechanical engineering at Rose Polytechnic, at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was a born naturalist and was afterward connected with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The greatest blow that has ever fallen upon the parents came to them in his death, which occurred November 14, 1895, at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was in charge of the Smithsonian department of the government's exhibit at the Cotton States' Exposition.



Henry Draper M.D. L.D.

HENRY DRAPER, M. D. LL. D.,

NEW YORK CITY.



NO PEN, however facile or however skillful with thought that moves it, can compete in its portrayals with the sun ray. This swift and beautiful messenger, robed in the mysteries of sun and stars, silent in its ministry, in an instant gives the picture, and the picture is errorless. Through an opening in the shutter it will bring in the landscape and throw it upon the screen. It will touch the sensitive plate and leave there every lineament of the human face. It is fleetest than muscular movement, or steam, or even electricity. To the eye rapidity of motion veils the object; to light everything is still. It writes history on the wing. It vestures earth and sky, the infinitely small and the infinitely great, and tells the story of either with absolute exactness. Nothing more clearly establishes nature's willingness to divulge her secrets than this marvelous ministry of the sun ray. "Know me, learn my ways and behavior and I will teach you all," is the new "bow of promise" of light to science. A direct ray of light not only pictures but it analyzes. It breaks itself up, at the will of scientists, into innumerable indices of refrangibility, detailing a separate messenger for each individual story it has to tell. It is only in recent years that science is awakened to the subtle power disclosed in the light ray. Spectrum analysis is scarcely fifty years old, and its practical application much more recent, but its revelations have already been marvelous. Of still more recent date is the application of photography to the high uses of science in recording these revelations of light. A few years ago photography was an art; to-day, turning its resourceful possibilities towards the heavens, it has become a science. It is to photography that astronomy has become indebted for its more recent developments and for that new phase of its revelations which has been felicitously styled the "New Astronomy," and which has to do with physical phenomena and appearances. The record which the untouched photograph now furnishes of the lunar and solar surfaces, of the distribution of stars in a group, of the configuration of the nebula or of the arrangement of lines in a solar or stellar spectrum, is everywhere accepted as *prima facie* proof. Among those who have devoted themselves to the evolution of astronomical photography in its many-sided relations, no man has accomplished more or received a fuller recognition from scientists at home and abroad than Henry Draper. In this sketch of the life of this eminent investigator, scientist and teacher, the picture must necessarily be drawn in outline, and the swift panorama of his life, works and character must omit the vast volume of details, however absorbing in interest.

Henry Draper was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, on the 7th of March, 1837, and was the second son in a family of six children, all the members of which (save one who died in infancy) showed that they inherited the pronounced talent of their distinguished parent, Dr. John William Draper. The entire family record is both brilliant and conspicuous. John William Draper, the father and the American ancestor of this branch of the family, came from England to the United States in 1832, and settled in Christiansville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, a small Wesleyan colony which had been founded before the Revolutionary war by certain ancestors on the mother's side. He was born in the parish of St. Helen's, near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811, and was the son of John C. Draper, a Wesleyan clergyman in quite moderate circumstances, but particularly interested in scientific studies, especially chemistry and astronomy,—in which connection it may be

noted that he owned a gregorian reflecting telescope with which he made many observations. Thus John William Draper, the father of Dr. Henry Draper, who left to his sons so rich a legacy of scientific investigations, was himself cradled in an atmosphere of science. But his distinguished career can only be referred to in brief. Before arriving in America, in 1832, he had pursued original investigations that had attracted attention. Soon after his arrival he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at which he graduated in 1836. By his brilliant student career there and his subsequent publications in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* and the *American Journal of Science*, directing attention still more closely to his ability as an original investigator, he was quickly called to the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy in Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia. In 1839 he was elected professor of chemistry in the undergraduate department of the University of the City of New York. In 1840 he organized the medical department of that institution and in a single year raised the enrollment of medical students from forty or fifty names to two hundred and thirty-nine. In 1850 he became the second president of the new medical department, succeeding Dr. Valentine Mott, upon his death. In 1873 he severed his connection with



THE DRAPER OBSERVATORY, HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON.

the medical department of the college but continued his lectures in chemistry to the undergraduate class until 1881, about a year preceding his death. His career as instructor is still fresh in the memory of hundreds now living, and the medical college itself is a noble monument to his administrative ability. His contributions to science,—by discovery, by radical and original departures in investigation covering the fields of capillary attraction, radiant energy, production of light by chemical action, and spectrum investigations,—are to-day, through his published works, the common property of the scientists of the world. His literary reputation was, and remains, equally pronounced, notably through the publication, in 1863, of the “*History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*,” in 1864, of “*Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of the United States*,” in 1867–70, of the “*History of the American Civil War*,” and, in 1874, of the “*History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science*.” He was a member of many of the learned societies of Europe,—*Accademia dei Lincei* at Rome, and the *Physical Society* of London. In 1843 he was elected a member of the *American Philosophical Society* of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton College, New Jersey. In 1875 the *American Academy of Arts and Sciences* awarded to him the Rumford medals for his researches on radiant energy, and in 1877 he became a member of the *National Academy of Sciences*. He died in January, 1882, at Hastings on the Hudson.

The mother of Dr. Henry Draper was Antonia Gardiner Draper, the daughter of Dr. Gardiner, of Rio Janeiro, attending physician of the emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I. Dr. Gardiner, himself

an Englishman, had married into the celebrated de Piva-Pereira family of Portugal, and Antonia, their only daughter, had been brought to London to complete her education. Young John William Draper met her there while he was a student of the University of London and the marriage was consummated in 1830. This distinguished lady and wife accompanied Mr. Draper to the United States.



INTERIOR VIEW, DRAPER OBSERVATORY.

Of the six children born to them, John Christopher, the eldest, was born March 31, 1538, in Mecklenburg, Virginia, and died in New York city, December 20, 1785. He graduated at the medical school of the University of the City of New York in 1857, was first house physician in Bellevue, and from 1858 until 1871 professor of analytical chemistry in the University of New York; from 1860 to 1863 professor of chemistry in Cooper Union; in 1863 elected to the chair of natural sciences in the College of the City of New York, and in 1876 professor of chemistry in the medical department in the University of New York, which chair he held until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Trinity College, and was the author of many papers of wide notoriety and of several text books.

Daniel Draper, the third son, was born April 2, 1841, in the city of New York. He was the assistant of his father in the preparation of his great literary work, "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe." In 1869 he was director of the New York meteorological observatory, then in Central Park. In 1871 he began a noted series of meteorological investigations which earned him the degree of Ph. D., as well as prominent men-

tion in scientific journals both in the United States and Europe.

The daughters were Virginia, afterward Mrs. Maury, named for the state in which she was born, who died in October, 1885, leaving three children; and Antonia, now Mrs. Edward A. Dixon.

Such were the ancestry and family environment of young Henry Draper, called, both by heredity and by the culture and refinement of the atmosphere which enveloped him, to high and eminent scientific work. He was only two years of age when his father accepted the chair of chemistry in the undergraduate department of the University of the City of New York and moved thither with his family. As soon as his age permitted he entered the primary school which was then connected with the university, and from this he passed into the preparatory school. At the age of fifteen he entered the collegiate department, where he was distinguished for excellent scholarship. By advice of his father, and partly because of a not over-vigorous constitution, he abandoned the classical course at the completion of the sophomore year and entered the department of medicine. Here he completed his studies in due course, passed a satisfactory examination, but being not yet of a requisite age to graduate, his diploma was withheld. Accompanied by his elder brother he went abroad for study and recreation, remaining a year. Upon his return, in 1858, he received his diploma, graduating with distinction. Spending a brief time upon the medical staff of Bellevue hospital, he was, in 1860, at the age of twenty-three, elected professor of natural science in the undergraduate department of the University of New York and in 1866 he was appointed professor of physiology in the medical department, being made at the same time dean of the faculty. This connection with the medical school he retained until 1873. Subsequently he held the chair of analytical chemistry in the academic department of the university, and upon the death of his father, in January, 1882, he was chosen to succeed him as professor of chemistry, a position which he held only until the close of the academic year, at which time he severed entirely his connection with the university.

Early in life Henry Draper developed the scientific instinct and preference. Richly endowed with the investigating spirit characteristic of the elder Draper, reared in direct contact with so eminent a teacher, author and philosopher, and taken into his confidence in all his investigations,

saturated with his thought and culture, it was only natural that the mantle of the father should have fallen upon the son. His interest in photographic pursuits dates from the period while he was yet a student in the medical school, during which time, in the preparation of photomicrographs with which he illustrated his graduating thesis, he discovered the remarkable power possessed by palladium chloride in intensifying negatives. While in Europe, in 1857, he visited Lord Rosse's observatory, with its famous telescope, at Birr castle. The sight of the great instrument itself and the splendid mechanism with which it is manipulated inspired him with a desire to construct a similar though smaller one, and was thus the means of turning his attention to astronomy and astronomical photography. In September, 1858, shortly after his return from Europe, he began the construction of a Rosse machine for grinding and polishing a fifteen and one-half inch speculum. It was to be of twelve feet focal length. In the summer of 1859 he had succeeded, by a series of original and ingenious experiments, in producing a speculum of eleven feet ten and a half inches in focal length, but in the following winter this fine speculum was split entirely across by expansion of a few drops of water freezing in the supporting case. In 1860 by advice of his father, who was then in Europe, and given at the suggestion of Sir John Herschel, he abandoned speculum metal for silvered glass in the construction of his mirrors, and during the month of November obtained ten solar daguerreotypes. A new grinding machine was soon contrived, and three mirrors of great power were successfully ground, polished and finally silvered. A knowledge of the practical details in the construction of these mirrors was recognized as of such importance that Dr. Draper was urged to prepare a monograph on the subject to be published by the Smithsonian Institution. The paper was issued in July, 1864, and at once became the acknowledged authority upon the entire range of the subject. The memoir treats of the methods of grinding and polishing the mirrors, the method of mounting them, the best form of driving-clock, the construction of the observatory, the arrangement of the photographic laboratory and the modes of photographic enlargement.

The observatory in which the reflecting telescope of Dr. Draper was mounted was constructed during the spring of 1860, on ground belonging to his father's estate, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. It is located on the top of a hill, two hundred and twenty-five feet above low-water mark. The observatory proper is seventeen and a half feet square and is two stories in height, one being above ground and the other, equal in height, being excavated out of the solid granite upon three sides, the fourth being toward the east, and open. To the upper portion, and upon the southern side, a photographic laboratory, nine by ten feet, was attached in 1862. During the winter a large number of solar photographs were taken, together with many successful stellar observations. In the summer of 1863 lunar photography was resumed and the best photograph of the moon up to that date was obtained,—some fifteen hundred negatives being taken and bearing enlargement to three feet, and even to fifty inches, with excellent results. During the summer of 1869 another dome was added to the Hastings observatory, for the mounting of a new mirror of twenty-five-inch aperture, and by June, 1872, the telescope was in complete working order. The work done by this telescope consisted of photographs of spectra of the mid-day and setting sun, to determine the atmospheric lines in the photographic spectrum, the result of which was negative; of the repetition of J. W. Draper's experiment showing protection at the upper as well as the lower portion of the spectrum; of an examination of the spectrum and a photograph of Coggia's comet; and of the study of Saturn and



CORONA, OF JULY 29, 1878.

his system,—first in conjunction with Professor Newcomb and afterward with Professor Holden. A paper describing the methods employed in the construction of this telescope, and to be published as a supplement to his early memoir, was commenced but never completed. In addition to the reflector Dr. Draper, anxious to test and compare the work of a large refractor, in the winter of 1875 set about the construction of a twelve-inch, clear-aperture reflector. With this instrument the solar and lunar spectra and those of Venus, Jupiter, Vega and the satellites of Mars were examined, and in 1880, exchanging the refractor for an eleven-inch achromatic, the first photograph of the nebula of Orion was taken.

Enough has already been stated to show the general range of Dr. Draper's investigations. He was not only giving an impetus to a new phase of astronomical research, but, in the laboratory and workshops, was solving the problems and constructing the means that made his contributions to science possible. His scientific reputation rests chiefly upon his photographic investigations, which have been classified as: First, upon the diffraction spectrum; second, upon stellar spectra; third, upon the existence of oxygen in the sun, and fourth upon the spectra in the elements. The earliest photograph of a diffraction spectrum was taken by J. W. Draper in 1842. The earliest work in diffraction spectra by Henry Draper was in the fall of 1869, when he so adjusted his lathe as to rule steel and speculum-metal gratings with three thousand six hundred and seven thousand three hundred and twenty lines to the inch. A subsequent ruling of twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty lines to the inch was obtained. It would be impossible to convey, except in purely technical language, the series of experiments by which he determined the best conditions of adjustment and accessory apparatus. As a rule he produced a plate of the diffraction spectrum of great excellence, transferred from the original negative directly to glass and printed as from a lithographic stone, which, absolutely free from retouching, represented faithfully the work of the sun itself. This work of Dr. Draper was received cordially in Europe. Secchi reproduced the spectrum on steel and introduced it into his monograph upon the sun. In 1880 a lithograph copy of the plate was published in the proceedings of the British Association as the most suitable reproduction known for the purpose of determining the wave-lengths of the fixed solar lines.

Stellar-spectrum photography was a subject which Dr. Draper made, in this country at least, entirely his own. In May, 1872, with his great reflector, he secured the first spectrum of a fixed star, Vega (Alpha Lyræ), and in 1873 he photographed the spectrum of Alpha Aquilæ. His permission by congress, in 1874, to observe the transit of Venus across the disc of the sun—a work so successfully accomplished that by order of congress a gold medal was struck in his honor at the mint in Philadelphia—interfered with his stellar-spectrum work, as did also the pressure of other scientific work, so that it was prosecuted with vigor only at intervals. But, notwithstanding, far-reaching results were obtained,—an excellent account of which, subsequent to 1879, may be found in a paper by Professors C. A. Young and E. C. Pickering, upon Dr. Draper's "researches on astronomical spectrum photography," presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1883, and published in its proceedings. Of the seventy-eight photographs of stellar spectra, all taken on dry plates, twenty-one were measured by Professor Pickering with the micrometer of the Harvard College observatory, with the conclusion that the "evidence afforded by these photographs points very strongly to the conclusion that the spectra of these stars, and consequently their constitution, are the same as that of our sun." In September, 1880, Dr. Draper turned his attention to the nebula of Orion, and, after several more or less successful attempts, finally succeeded, on March 14, 1882, in making a successful exposure of one hundred and thirty-seven minutes and in producing a superb photograph, which showed stars of fourteen and seven-tenths magnitude and in which the faint outlying regions of the nebula itself were clearly and beautifully shown. This unrivaled photograph, by far the most brilliant success achieved by celestial photography up to that time, will ever have a high astronomical value, since by comparing with it photographs of this nebula taken many years subsequently any changes which are taking place in its constitution may be traced and their history written.

During the same year, 1880, Dr. Draper communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society the results of observations upon the spectrum of Jupiter,—the same going to show that this planet emitted intrinsic light. In 1881 he photographed the spectrum of the large comet of that year, obtaining three exposures, a comparison spectrum being taken with each; establishing the hypothesis of the presence of carbon in comets.

It was in his winter laboratory, in New York, that Dr. Draper made his important research upon the presence of oxygen in the sun. His first paper upon the subject was presented before the American Philosophical Society in 1877. The second paper on the subject was read by Dr. Draper

before the Royal Astronomical Society on the 19th of June, 1879. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, and its conclusions were received favorably, as being far more than hypothetically established, both by the Royal Astronomical Society and by the French Academy, where in the same year Dr. Draper's photographic enlargements of the superposed solar and air spectra were presented by M. Cornu.

In 1878 Professor Draper organized an expedition to observe the total solar eclipse of July 29th of that year, the party consisting of himself, Mrs. Draper, Mr. T. A. Edison, President Henry Morton and Mr. George F. Barker. The equipment was elaborate, the most considerate attention being given to every minute detail. The chief object was to gain as precise an idea as possible of the corona. Dr. Draper chose Rawlins, Wyoming, an important station on the Union Pacific railroad, as the point of observation. Upon developing the various photographs of the diffraction spectrum of the corona after the totality was over, continuous bands without the least trace of rings being found, Dr. Draper reached the general conclusion from the results obtained that the corona of the sun shines by light reflected from the solar mass by a cloud of meteors surrounding that luminary and infiltrated with materials thrown up from the chromosphere.

Aside from strictly scientific work pursued in the laboratory and his two observatories, Dr. Draper's time, as already intimated, was largely occupied with his duties as an instructor, in which line he displayed signal ability, adding to his influence as an eminent instructor a liberal use of his own private means in advancing the material prosperity of the medical college. In 1874 a third sphere of labor opened to Professor Draper an entirely new test of his ability. In 1867 he had married Mary Ann, the accomplished daughter of Courtlandt Palmer, of New York. Upon Mr. Palmer's death, in 1874, Dr. Draper became managing trustee of his large estate. He at once set to work with characteristic energy and ability to reduce the management of the estate to a basis of maximum production with the minimum amount of attention. The responsibility which thus rested upon him, the harassing demands of tenants, the endless details of leases, contracts and deeds, and the no less annoying complications of necessary lawsuits, worried him incessantly. It was a severe test of his business capacity, but he proved equal to it, and within a year or two brought order out of confusion, so that a few hours spent daily at his office enabled him to maintain the affairs of the estate in a satisfactory condition.

Early in 1862 Dr. Draper was commissioned surgeon of the twelfth regiment of New York state militia, serving in Virginia for three months, within which time he contracted the Chickahominy fever in the swamps bordering on the Monocacy river. In 1876 he served as one of the judges in the photographic section of the Centennial Exposition. Already he had been elected, in 1875, a member of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*. In 1877 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, and the same year a member of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1879 he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1881 the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston, enrolled his name among the list of its associate fellows. In 1882 he received the degree of doctor of laws almost simultaneously from the University of Wisconsin and from his *alma mater*, the University of the City of New York.

It had been Dr. Draper's custom for several years, in order to secure rest from the severe labors of the year and to fortify his constitution from the strain of his winter's work, to join his friends, Generals Marcy and Whipple, of the United States Army, for a few weeks' hunting in the Rocky mountains during the early fall. An enthusiastic sportsman and a capital shot, he entered upon the chase with as much relish as he took a stellar photograph. In one of these expeditions, in 1877, he had made important and conclusive observations upon the suitableness of the air of that region for astronomical observations. In August, 1882, the party left New York, went by rail to Rock Creek, and thence by saddle to Fort Custer, on the Northern Pacific. Within two months he rode fifteen hundred miles on horseback. Early in October, above timber line, he encountered a blinding snow storm with intense cold, and suffered untold hardships, without shelter. On October 25th he returned, with his constitution depleted instead of invigorated. Pressure of delayed business awaited him. Moreover the National Academy of Sciences was to hold its November meeting in New York, and Dr. Draper, as heretofore, was to entertain the members. This year the entertainment was to be a dinner. To introduce a scientific novelty he invented an ingenious attachment to a gas engine obviating its intermittent action, and lighted the table with the Edison 'incandescent light, the current being supplied by the dynamo machine in his laboratory. The dinner, given on the evening of November 15th, was one of the most brilliant ever given in New York, about forty academicians, together with a few personal friends, sitting at the table. Dr. Draper's over-work now began to tell upon him; slightly indisposed before, he was unable to partake of food, and a pre-

monitory chill seized him while at the table. This was followed after the departure of his guests by a second chill of a decidedly congestive nature, and he was carried to his bed, prostrated with double pleuritis. The most skillful medical treatment and nursing were unavailing, and at four o'clock the following Monday morning, November 20, 1882, he succumbed to heart failure.

No better summary of the character and work of Dr. Henry Draper perhaps need be given than that written by his fellow-worker and scientist, Mr. George F. Barker, who said: "Viewed from whatever standpoint, the life of Henry Draper appears as successful as it was earnest, honest and pure. His devotion to science was supreme; to him no labor was too severe, no sacrifice too great, if thereby he could approach nearer the exact truth. The researches he had already made, and, much more, those he had projected involved the largest expenditure of his time and means. But such was his delight in his scientific work and such his enthusiasm in carrying it on, that he



NEBULA IN ORION.

was never happier than when hard at work in his laboratory; never more cheerful than when zealously laboring with his superb appliances. Dr. Draper's abilities, too, were many-sided. He was eminent in astronomy, in physics, in chemistry and in physiology. He possessed exceptional skill as a mechanic, as shown by the wonderfully accurate mountings of his telescopes. He was as equally distinguished as a teacher as he was as a scientific investigator. His lectures were simple, clear and forcible. In the laboratory he was keen, thorough and impartial. As a business man he is said to have had no superior in the city of New York. In social life he was brilliant, entertaining and companionable, making life-long friends at once, by the charm of his manner and presence."

Dr. Draper had not published extensively, at the time of his decease, but had not death intervened in the midst of a host of projected investigations, an untold wealth of discovery would doubtless have enriched the pages of science. He had already in his brief career published some twenty-four different papers, including a textbook on chemistry.

Professor Young, of Princeton, in the following passage, indicates the esteem in which Dr. Draper was held by his fellow scientists: "In person he was of medium height, compactly built, with a pleasing address and a keen black eye which missed nothing within its range. He was affectionate, noble, just and generous; a thorough gentleman, with a quick and burning contempt for all shams and meanness; a friend most kind and sympathetic, helpful and brotherly; genial and wise and witty in conversation; clear-headed, prudent and active in business; a man of the highest and most refined intellectual tastes and qualities; a lover of art and music and also of manly sports, especially the chase; of such manual skill that no mechanic in the city could do finer work than he; in the pursuit of science, able, indefatigable, indomitable, sparing neither time, labor nor expense. Excepting his early death Dr. Draper was a man fortunate in all things,—in his vigorous physique, his delicate senses and skillful hand; in his birth and education; in his friendships and especially in his marriage, which brought to him not only wealth and all the happiness which naturally comes with a lovely, true-hearted and faithful wife, but also a most unusual companionship and intellectual sympathy in all his favorite pursuits. He was fortunate in the great resources which lay at his disposal, and in the wisdom to manage and use them well; in the subjects he chose for his researches and in the complete success he invariably attained."

Dr. Draper died without issue, but Mrs. Draper, who so completely sympathized with him in his scientific investigations, at once instituted liberal plans to carry on the work of her lamented husband in astronomical spectrum photography. Interested in the work of Professor Pickering, at the Harvard College observatory, so directly a continuation of that begun by Dr. Draper, early in 1886 she generously placed at his disposal the excellent eleven-inch photographic telescope which Dr. Draper had himself used successfully in his spectrum researches, together with a sum of money sufficient to enable the new method to be put to a test on a still larger scale. The result was so satisfactory that Mrs. Draper decided to extend greatly the original plan of the work, to include all departments of the subject, so that the final results should form a complete discussion of the constitution and conditions of the stars as revealed by their spectra, so far as scientific methods permit. In pursuance of this object the two reflecting telescopes constructed by Dr. Draper were placed at the disposal of Professor Pickering, and in connection therewith Professor Pickering at the time stated: "Mrs. Draper has provided not only the means of keeping these instruments actively employed, several of them during the whole of every clear night, but also the means of reducing the results by a considerable force of computers and of publishing them in suitable form. A field of work of great extent and promise is open; and there seems to be an opportunity to erect to the name of Henry Draper a memorial such as heretofore no astronomer has received."



Geo J Bagley

JOHN J. BAGLEY,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



THE BAGLEY FOUNTAIN,
CAMPUS MARTIUS.

the Revolution,
Yorkshire, Eng
years; thence he

that town. Rev. Adoniram Judson, the noted foreign missionary, was a descendant of the same family. The mother of his grandfather was Sarah Hooker, a direct descendant, in the third generation, of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came from Hartfordshire, England, in 1635, settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and planted the first church in that state.

Very soon after the close of the Revolutionary war the grandfather Captain John Bagley, and his brother, Cutting Bagley, left New Hampshire with their young wives, and journeyed across the country on horseback to Durham, New York, where they purchased lands on the eastern slope of the Catskills. Here they resided for several years. From Durham the father of the subject of this sketch moved to Medina, New York, and subsequently made his home at Lockport, where, as a member of the firm of Bagley & Ingersoll, he was recognized as one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of central New York. Their home was one of refinement, and Mrs. Bagley, who was a woman of more than average attainments, brought up her family wisely and well. The Bagleys were always active members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and it was the wish of his mother that John J. should enter the ministry. Business reverses, resulting from no fault of his own, wrecked the fortunes of the elder Bagley and swept away his property, and he then decided to move westward and try to retrieve his losses. When John J. was six years of age the family went to Michigan, stopping a few months at Mottville, St. Joseph county, and then settled at Constantine, where the father continued the business of tanning, in which he had previously been engaged.

Owing to the disastrous experiences at Lockport, the family were now in moderate circumstances, and young John was compelled at an early age to assist in their support. His first employ-

USTLY may it be said that while the great state of Michigan is fortunate in the eminence and character of her citizens, no fairer or more honored name is enrolled upon the list of her representative men than that which initiates this memoir.

John Judson Bagley was born at Medina, Orleans county, New York, July 24, 1832. His father, John Bagley, was a native of Durham, Greene county, New York, and his grandfather, likewise named John, was born in Candia, New Hampshire, and was a descendant from the Bagley family who came from England early in the seventeenth century. His paternal grandmother was Olive Judson, daughter of Captain Timothy Judson, a soldier of

and a descendant of William Judson, who emigrated from land, in 1634, and lived at Concord, Massachusetts, a few moved to Stratford, Connecticut, at the first settlement of

ment was in a country store in St. Joseph county. He then lived for a time in the family of Dr. J. B. Barnes, of Owosso, and attended school with the latter's children. Not long afterward his father came to Owosso with his family. For a short time John was a clerk in the store of Dewey & Goodhue, a position he relinquished when fourteen years of age, at which time he decided to leave Owosso and seek for himself a business engagement in Detroit. Arriving in Detroit he obtained a situation with Isaac S. Miller, a tobacconist, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one, at which time he was enabled to go into business for himself, and started a manufactory of tobacco, on Woodward avenue below Jefferson. This venture was eminently successful, and its rapid growth necessitated larger quarters in which to transact its business. These were obtained, but they, too, proved inadequate, and in 1867 another move was made to a building where the facilities were sufficiently ample to accommodate the vast volume of trade which the firm enjoyed, and here it continued its course of prosperity.

Prior to the civil war Mr. Bagley had been shrewd enough to foresee the coming inflation of prices and had purchased all the tobacco he could pay, or his judgment allowed him to get credit, for, and so, when in 1862 or 1863 prices went up with a bound, he found himself a hundred thousand dollars or so richer. With the accumulation of wealth he did not, however, rest satisfied with the single, though extensive, industry in which he was concerned. His enterprising nature urged him into scores of ventures, all of which, with a few slight exceptions, proved profitable. He was one of the original stockholders and president of the Detroit Safe Company and a stockholder in the Detroit Novelty Works, an incorporator of the Wayne County Savings Bank, a stockholder in the Wetherbee Wooden Ware Company, a partner in the Perkins tobacco factory, in Boston, and in John E. Long's gun store, Detroit. He was also a prominent figure in the field of finance, and was vice-president of the American National Bank and president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Activity in public affairs and a strong political adherency were inevitable in a man of his experience and characteristics. His father was a Democrat, but his own independence of thought prevented him from inheriting his opinions. He was a Whig from the beginning and joined the Republican party upon its organization. Shortly after his establishment in business he was elected a member of the Detroit board of education. After serving his term of office he was chosen a member of the city council, and here, as on the board of education, he was a natural leader in action and in business. His great executive ability at once gave him a mastery of public work and of party machinery, and long before he held a state office he was the recognized leader of his party in the politics of the state. It was during his term of office in the council that he began to recognize the necessity of some radical reform in the police system of the city, and he lost no time in securing aid from others and in drafting a plan for the organization of the present metropolitan police system that Detroit enjoys. With the draft of the law in his possession he proceeded to Lansing and worked zealously and earnestly until it passed the legislature. He was created one of the original commissioners and as such individually did the greater part of the work in organizing the police force, as he had also done in perfecting its plan.

Mr. Bagley remained on the police board until 1872, when he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for governor, to which office he was elected by the overwhelming majority of fifty-seven thousand,—a majority which of itself proves how great was his personal popularity. In 1874 he was reelected, although by a small majority, for it was a year in which the Democrats swept the entire country, electing among others a governor in Massachusetts. As governor he brought to bear the same intelligent force that had made his many business ventures successful, and his administration was remarkable for its active interest in the state institutions. He personally investigated every asylum, college and other institution in the state and brought about important and beneficial changes in their management. No governor of Michigan ever surpassed him in skill or wisdom in the improvement of the penal and charitable institutions of the state. He had from his youth been a student of the methods of prisons, and knew their defects and had shrewd ideas as to how they might be alleviated if not remedied. He devoted much time and attention to the subject of juvenile offenders and dependent children, and this interested him to such an extent that it would have been a hobby if good judgment had not balanced his zeal. He was instrumental in having provision made for local agencies to look after children charged with crime, and thereby prevented much wrong and suffering. He gave a great deal of time and attention to perfecting and enlarging the work of the school for dependent children which had been founded by his predecessor, and at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, at Philadelphia, few educational exhibits excited so much attention as the explanation of this great charity given by his procurement at that place. Steps

were taken during his administration to enlarge the state provision for the insane. The reform school, which had not been managed in all respects as it should have been, was changed in its essential features from a close prison to a refuge, and, while losing nothing in good order and discipline, became much more efficient for reform and encouragement.

In the various changes which he introduced in the treatment of unfortunates of all kinds, the most prominent feature was his constant habit of giving scope to his sympathy. His heart was tender and he was very deeply moved by all forms of suffering. His habit of keeping in mind the moral and social bearings of all his public conduct was his most prominent characteristic. Few men with his ardent temperament and ready sympathies could have been safely trusted with the control of school and prison management and social reform. But while he was an undoubted enthusiast his careful business habits and experience saved him from rash action, and he never lost his head. His state papers were models of excellence and gave his views on the issues and affairs of the day in clear, concise and forcible style, while his speeches—and they were many—were always felicitous and delivered in a manner that appealed to the intelligence of his auditors.

He was fortunate in the time covered by his official service in more than one particular. The new capitol building had been so far advanced that the corner stone was laid at an early period in Governor Bagley's administration. He was also enabled to secure an enlargement of the appropriation to make the building more perfect than the over-cautious legislature that first acted upon it could be persuaded was requisite. It was also during his term that the centennial of the American union occurred, and he was enabled to see that the state was represented in the various public demonstrations, and especially at the great exposition in Philadelphia, where Michigan interests were very well cared for. His administration was in all respects creditable, and particularly so for the care given to the charitable and other public institutions. He took a lively interest in the educational advancement of the state and obtained liberal appropriations for the university and other general establishments. Outside of his official acts relative to the university he personally donated to it many rare and costly books, and had made and gave in facsimile a complete set of all the coins and medals ever minted by the United States government. He was careful and exact in the duties of chairman of the state boards, and his knowledge of business economics suggested various improvements whereby money was saved without parsimony.

It was he who suggested the idea of the centennial tree-planting, since followed in so many other states, and his patriotic suggestions in regard thereto were as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

LANSING, February 22, 1876.

To the People of the State of Michigan:

Without the sanction of legislative authority or established precedent as a guide, I cannot resist the temptation that the centennial year we have just entered upon brings to me of asking your attention to a few suggestions and thoughts as to the use we shall make of it. Though, as a political organization, we cannot lay claim to even a semi-centennial age, yet as one of the younger brethren of the great household of states, we hold in grateful love our place in the family. We have within our borders no Mecca like Plymouth Rock or Bunker Hill to which patriotic pilgrims turn their willing footsteps, yet a large proportion of our people are descendants of the "Fathers of the Republic,"—the men who in council framed our form of government, and on a score of battlefields fought and died to establish it.

The lapse of time, the demands of business, the new life we are living,—all tend to a forgetfulness of the old time and of the history our fathers made with pen and sword. Is it not well, therefore, in this anniversary year, to pledge anew our affections to the "land we live in," to rebuild the fire of patriotism on our own hearthstones, and renew in our own hearts the love of liberty and country that in the time of the Revolution warmed the hearts of our ancestors?

Have we not forgotten, in the hurry and strife of our money-getting, in the rapidity with which events have crowded upon one another in these latter days, the blessings that have come to us from the past, and the debt we owe it? Have we not taken the good which has come to us as rewards of our own merits, rather than as the hard earnings of the early builders? Are we not growing thoughtless of our country, its institutions, and government, and careless of its perpetuity? Political quacks imagine new diseases affecting the body politic, and invent panaceas for their cure without a protest from the people. One urges that property should govern; another, education; another, birthplace. One desponds for fear the government is not strong enough, while another shudders at the centralization of power; and here and there, perhaps, is a misanthrope who has lost all faith in the government of the people.

Shall we not, in this hundredth birthday of the nation, turn away from these teachers of false doctrine, resolving to hold fast not only to the form but to the spirit of the government as it was established in its simplicity and strength? So resolving and so doing, we need not fear for the future. We, of Michigan, need to do our duty in this direction, and we cannot commence too soon. The history of the United States is not taught in five thousand of the six thousand schools of the state. It occurs to me that this is not the way to insure good citizenship in the future. If our children are thus educated—or rather uneducated—we shall by-and-by become a nation of doubters and croakers. I hope the parents and children, the school officers and school teachers of this state will see to it that this be changed at once. If from the inspiration of the time this single reform shall have been secured, the centennial will indeed prove a blessing.

On Saturday, the 15th day of April next, I urge upon every citizen of this state who owns a piece of God's ground—whether it be large or small, whether in city or country, town or village—to plant a tree, that our children and our children's children may know and remember it as the tree planted by patriotic hands in the first centennial year of the republic. In a country of land owners, where the poorest man may, if he will, own the ground he stands on, this seems a most appropriate memorial act, and I earnestly hope our people will heartily unite in adopting this suggestion.

I am well aware that these are, perhaps, only symbols, external show, but will they not bespeak an inward glow of patriotic impulse, and may they not set in motion in the plastic minds of our youth, and perchance of elder folk, a current of patriotism and love of country that shall know no ebb? Let us now resolve to cherish the legacies of free school, free church, free press, and free town-meeting left us by the fathers. Let us preserve simplicity and economy of government as cardinal points in our political creed, and thus make sure "that, under God, government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Governor Bagley left the public service with the respect of all classes of citizens—representing all creeds and political proclivities—and a well earned reputation, and his administration ranks with the best. He was the choice of the people for the United States senate, on the death of Senator Chandler, but Governor Crosswell, ignoring the wish of the majority, made another appointment, in the person of ex-Governor Baldwin. At the next senatorial election Governor Bagley was an active candidate, and had pledges made to him been kept he would have been elected. Perfidy, however, yielded to the inducements held out by power, and the people's choice was defeated by one vote,—due to the machinations of the "ring" politicians of the state.



BAGLEY STATUE, CAMPUS MARTIUS, DETROIT.

This was but the winter previous to his death, and the infidelity of those he believed to be his friends no doubt hastened his end. He sought rest far from the scenes of his life-long struggles and triumphs, and, accompanied by his wife and daughter, visited California in the hope of restoring his health. But it was too late, and in spite of the best medical skill obtainable and the tender administrations of a loving and devoted wife, he passed away, in San Francisco, on the 27th of July, 1881, mourned by all who knew him, honored by all who love justice and integrity, and secure in a fame that is a part of the history of our country. Had any evidence been needed to show the high estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best, and among whom so many years of his life had been passed, it would have been supplied by the many expressions of grief and respect with which the news of his death was received.

To the people of Michigan his death came as a great personal sorrow, for he had ever been their champion, and had endeared himself to them in many ways, and this affection was shown by the great outpouring of citizens—and not from Detroit alone but from all over Michigan and other states as well—at his funeral, which occurred on the 7th of August. Rich and poor, high and low, civilian and soldier—all assembled to do reverence to the great, noble heart now stilled forever. It was the most imposing sight ever witnessed in Detroit, and has been compared to the honors accorded the immortal Lincoln at his obsequies. One of the most touching features was the presence of the children from St. Vincent's orphan asylum, in charge of the black-robed sisters, uniting with the multitude to pay homage to their benefactor.

On the Campus Martius in Detroit a bronze bust of Governor Bagley was erected in 1889, bearing on its granite pedestal the inscription: "From the people, in grateful memory of John J. Bagley." Brief as the inscription is, volumes could not say more indicative of the esteem, admiration and affection in which he was held by his fellow citizens and of the position he occupied in the community.

Governor Bagley was survived by his wife and seven children. Mrs. Bagley, a woman of many noble qualities of mind and heart, whom he married shortly after he engaged in business for himself, was Miss Frances E. Newbury, the daughter of the Reverend Samuel and Mary Ann (Sergeant) Newbury, of Dubuque, Iowa, the former of whom had previously been a teacher in one of the old branches of the Michigan State University. A woman of rare and solid education,

exceptional good taste and judgment, Mrs. Bagley had much to do with the formation of her husband's character as well as his advancement in branches of knowledge which his hard-working, busy life left him but little time to cultivate. Compelled to struggle for the necessities of life while yet but little more than a child in age, he had a very brief schooling, but enjoyed the advantages of study at home under the instruction of his gifted mother. He mixed study largely with work in his early business career and was ever an indefatigable reader. Few men outside of the professions or the actual pursuit of literature were more familiar with the best English authors than he. The handsome family home in Detroit is beautiful in its appointments and a monument of elegance and cultivated taste. He was a generous patron of art and his purchases in this direction give evidence of taste and judgment in their selection worthy of a connoisseur.

Few lives have been so full of occupation as was his and yet there was no man who sprang so enthusiastically, vigorously and effectually at a new task,—and everything he touched seemed to become at once successful. Carrying upon his shoulders these mighty commercial enterprises, he still found time to master the details of state politics, and became so active in their workings as to stand as the foremost politician in Michigan. In the midst of these huge and multifarious duties and



THE RESIDENCE OF MRS JOHN J. BAGLEY, DETROIT.

responsibilities he filled up odd hours of leisure so effectually as to cultivate to a rare degree a taste for art, literature and the more delicate graces of social life.

Such was Governor Bagley at the age of forty-nine. The bounty of Providence had been showered upon him with a most liberal hand it was acknowledged with a proportionately grateful spirit. He had known privations in early life and the delight he took in aiding others was enhanced by his recollection of that period. To his friends there seemed to be no reason why this happy, useful, generous life should not be prolonged to a good old age. His frame and face betokened more than ordinary constitutional vigor and the casual stranger would have seen in him the promise of that full measure of three score and ten years which is allotted to man. But it was not so ordained, and he was called away in the prime of life and in the fulness of his powers.

He was a liberal contributor to the benevolent institutions of the state, not only in gifts of money but of time and counsel when they were more important than money. Among other benefactions may be mentioned the donation of one thousand dollars to the state public school at Coldwater, to provide a perpetual fund to be known (in memory of a deceased daughter) as the Kittie Bagley fund, the income from which should be used to purchase Christmas gifts for the pupils. He aided in many ways the cause of religion, and assisted frequently and liberally both Protestant and Catholic institutions, for his generosity knew no creed. His benevolence was a constant and unwearied desire to make all within his reach happy. The human race was dear to him and his heart over-

flowed with tenderness and good will toward his fellow men. This is evidenced by his munificent testamentary gift of five thousand dollars to the city of Detroit with which to erect a drinking fountain in the heart of the city; and in the clauses in his will providing for generous sums of money to be presented to all who had been in his employ longer than a certain period, and to the Congregational Unitarian church, the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home. Was any new charity or public enterprise set on foot in Detroit, Governor Bagley was one of the first to be applied to to give it the sanction of his approval and the encouragement of his purse, and such applications, frequent as they were, he always attended to most cheerfully and responded to most liberally, deeming it a favor that the opportunity was afforded him of doing his part in promoting a good object. He will be remembered as one who made use of his means to promote the welfare of others, whose heart grew more liberal and whose hand opened wider as his wealth increased, and as one who passed from earth followed by kind, affectionate and grateful memories.

As has been stated, he frequently gave of time and counsel when these were of more value than money. It is a fact that there was perhaps no person in Detroit whose opinion in matters of business was more frequently asked, and probably no one ever regretted taking his advice. Many a man in active and successful business to-day has reason to thank Governor Bagley for the timely assistance that made that success possible. So public-spirited was he that, while he had accumulated an ample fortune and held a commanding position, commercially, socially and politically, almost everybody contemplated his prosperity with satisfaction, for his increase of substance did not remove him farther from his fellow men but brought him into nearer and more intimate relations with them. The more means he had the more happiness he diffused, and his kindness was as thoughtful and considerate as it was hearty. Governor Bagley's domestic life was beautiful and exemplary. Ardent and constant in his affections he was a most tenderly devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father. To him there was truly "no place like home," and there his greatest pleasure and happiness were found, with his family and his friends around him. No shadow of business was ever allowed to sit upon his brow after he had crossed the threshold of his dwelling. Toward the members of his household his bearing was most affectionate, and no heavier yoke was ever laid upon his wife and children than the silken cord of love. In the state of Michigan to-day no name is held in more grateful remembrance than that of John Judson Bagley.

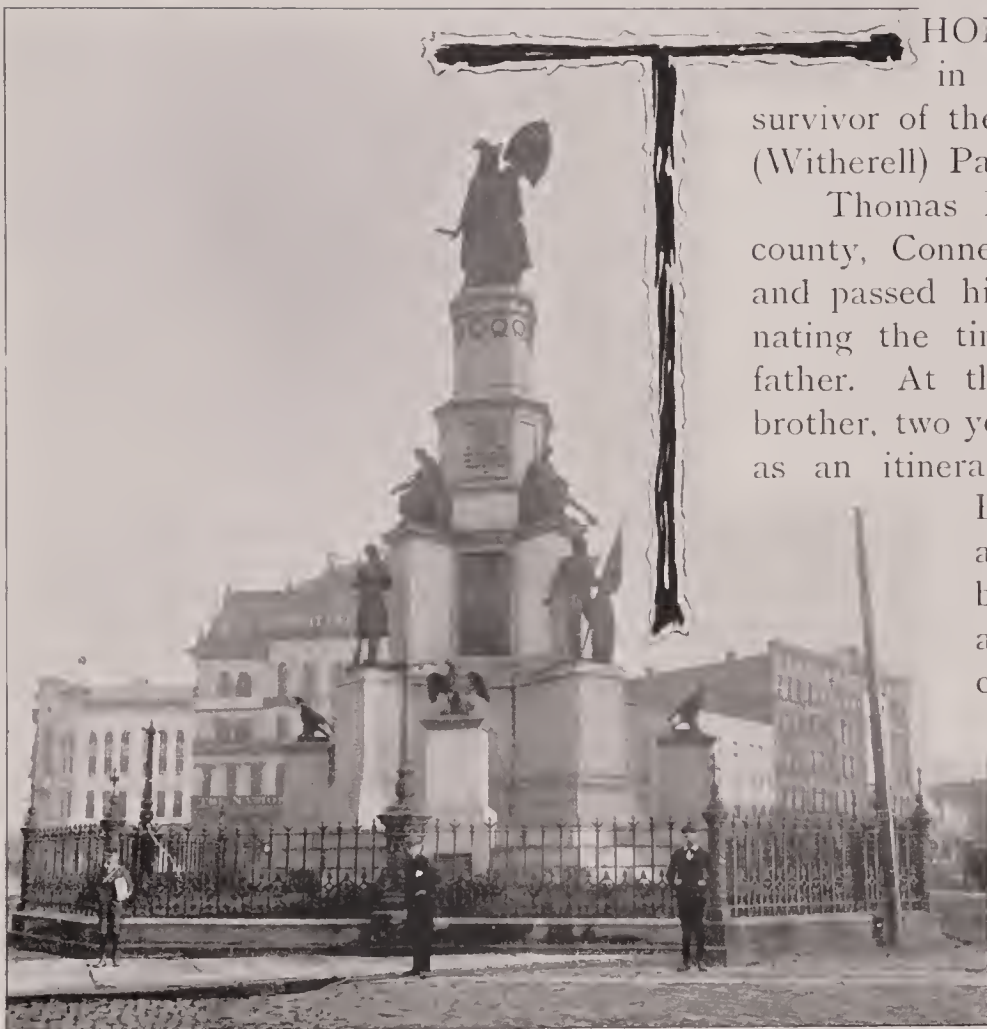
In the limits of a work such as this it is impossible to touch as fully upon many features of Governor Bagley's career as could be wished. No adequate memorial of him can be written, however, until many of the useful enterprises he developed and promoted shall have grown to their limits of power, and until his personal influence and example shall have reached their beneficent culmination. Of him might well be repeated Hamlet's words: "He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."



J. H. Palmer.

THOMAS W. PALMER,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, CAMPUS MARTIUS, DETROIT.

THOMAS WITHERELL PALMER was born in Detroit, January 25, 1830, and is the only survivor of the nine children of Thomas and Mary Amy (Witherell) Palmer.

Thomas Palmer was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, on the 4th day of February, 1789, and passed his early years on the paternal farm, alternating the time in attending school and assisting his father. At the age of nineteen, in company with his brother, two years his senior, he started in life for himself, as an itinerant merchant. His grandfather, Thomas

Barber, of Simsbury, Connecticut, had been a successful trader in the northwest, as far back as 1760, and the story of his success as related by his daughter was no doubt the cause that led to the young men's choosing the territory they did for the field of their operations.

It was in 1808 that the brothers, with a span of horses and a small stock of goods, left New England, and journeyed to western Canada, where, though successful, they encountered numerous hardships and had many narrow escapes.

Later they made a permanent location

at Malden, where similar good fortune attended their efforts, and where they were still abiding when the war of 1812 broke out. Though war was declared on June 18th of that year, the fact was unknown at Malden until the first of July, at which time every American there—some fifteen in all, including the Palmer brothers—was arrested and imprisoned. Some took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain and were released, but the Palmers and five others refused to do this, and were held as prisoners for five weeks or more, after which they were taken over the river, landed at Monguagon and thence proceeded on foot to Detroit. Prior to their imprisonment they had been permitted to pack and store their goods, and after Hull's surrender they returned to Malden on parole, and made an exchange of these for furs.

The brothers then returned to Connecticut, and, after looking around for a few months, decided to locate at Canandaigua, which was at that time the centre of commerce for western New York. Here, under the firm name of F. & T. Palmer, they conducted a large and profitable business until peace with Great Britain was declared, in 1814, at which time they had on hand a large stock of goods that had depreciated in value. After a conference it was decided that Thomas should go to Canada and dispose of this stock, which he did most advantageously, and this mission being performed, he pushed on to Detroit, arriving in that city June 16, 1815, and at once entered business

under the same firm name as before. Prosperity followed this venture until 1824, when, in the financial crash of that year, they were forced to suspend payment. Their creditors, however, had confidence in their integrity and ability, and in time they paid a hundred cents on the dollar on all outstanding claims. This they were enabled to do by the appreciation in value of six thousand five hundred acres of land which adjoined Detroit, and which had been their compensation for the erection of a court-house and jail.

In 1828 Thomas Palmer acquired a large tract of pine land in St. Clair county, at the mouth of Pine river, and built a sawmill and opened a store, both of which he conducted for several years. In 1845 he purchased some mining interests in the Lake Superior regions, but as his operations in this line did not prove profitable he returned to Detroit, where he resided till his death, August 3, 1868. He was prominent in the affairs of the city, and in 1827 was elected an alderman on the Whig ticket, and reelected several times thereafter.

In 1821 he was united in marriage to Mary Amy Witherell, daughter of Judge James Witherell, a native of Mansfield, Massachusetts, who had removed to Fairhaven, Vermont, where he had served as judge and member of the legislature, and also been elected to congress. In his youth he had, when but sixteen years old, enlisted as a private in the Continental army and served through the Revolutionary war, being at its close the adjutant of his regiment. In 1808 he arrived in Detroit, having been appointed a justice of the territorial supreme court by President Jefferson. His wife, whose maiden name was Amy Hawkins, was the daughter of Charles and Mary (Olney) Hawkins, Rhode Island Quakers, who had moved to Vermont in 1786. Mrs. Witherell was a descendant in direct line of Roger Williams. Judge Witherell's death occurred in January, 1838, and that of his wife ten years later.

The subject of this sketch remained in his native city until he was twelve years of age, and then was sent to St. Clair (then the village of Palmer, named in honor of his father), where he entered the school taught by Rev. O. C. Thompson. Upon leaving this institution he entered the freshman class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained one year, when, owing to failing eyesight, he was compelled to abandon his studies, and he spent a portion of the following year upon Lake Superior. The abstinence from study partially restored his eyesight, and he again returned to Ann Arbor, where he continued for about six months, when his eyes again failed him, and he was compelled to withdraw entirely from the university. In the fall of 1848, in company with five others, he made the voyage to Spain, landing at Cadiz after a thirty-days winter voyage, and for two months traveled on foot through that country, visiting many places of historic interest. Returning to Cadiz he embarked for South America, reaching Rio de Janeiro in 1849. The subsequent three months were passed in South America, and he then returned home by way of New Orleans, spending two months, *en route*, in the southern states. In 1850 he went to Wisconsin, and for a year was employed as agent of a transportation company. In 1851 he went into business at Appleton, Wisconsin, but was burned out and financially ruined.

In 1853 Mr. Palmer returned to Detroit, and for two years was engaged in the real-estate business. In 1855 he turned his attention to lumbering and pine lands, and soon became a partner of Charles Merrill,—a large operator in that line. For years the firm of C. Merrill was composed of Messrs. Merrill, Palmer and J. A. Whittier, with headquarters at East Saginaw, and when Mr. Merrill died, in 1872, the firm name remained unchanged, Mr. Merrill's interest being retained by Mrs. Palmer, his only daughter. Mr. Merrill was a native of Maine, having been born at Falmouth, January 3, 1792, and was the son of James Merrill. He came to Michigan as early as 1836, but it was not until 1848 that he made it his permanent residence. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and in addition to his extensive business operations he was also active in religious matters, having been one of the founders of the Unitarian society in Detroit. He married, in 1836, Miss Frances Pitts, daughter of Mayor Thomas Pitts, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. Her death occurred two years prior to that of her husband.

In addition to his lumber interests Mr. Palmer is a stockholder and director in the American Exchange National Bank, the Wayne County Savings Bank, the Security Safe Deposit Company, and the Gale Sulky and Harrow Company,—all of Detroit; and is interested in the Detroit Steam Navigation Company, the Michigan Lake Navigation Company, the Frontier Iron Works and the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Ever since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Palmer has been one of its active and stanch members. His natural disposition did not lead him into public life, but it was gradually forced upon him. He was never a candidate for office until 1873, when he was chosen a member at large of the first board of estimates of the city of Detroit. In 1878 he declined the nomination

for congress, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends he accepted the nomination for state senator, tendered him by acclamation, and was elected. While a member of the senate he introduced and pushed to its passage the bill creating the State Industrial School for girls, at Adrian, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a bill providing for a boulevard system in Detroit. While a member of the senate he served as chairman of the Republican legislative caucus that nominated Zachariah Chandler for the national senate.

In 1881 he made an unsuccessful race for the nomination for governor of his state, but in 1883 was elected United States senator to succeed Thomas W. Ferry. It was not long after he took his seat in the senate that he was recognized as one of the strong and prominent members of that body, for he brought to bear upon his new position the same qualities that had contributed to his personal success. He earnestly championed the cause of the homesteaders of the northern peninsula of Michigan in their fight against the various land and mining corporations that assailed their rights, and he also advocated woman suffrage, and delivered in the senate a speech that was the first set speech ever made there upon that question. He introduced and spoke in favor of a bill to restrict emigration, and in connection therewith prepared complete statistics of immigration for reference,—the first complete record of the sort ever compiled,—and such was their value that they have since been recognized as an authority by the government, while his views, as at that time expressed, have become the governmental policy. This perhaps was the greatest effort of his life, from an utilitarian standpoint, although his address at the semi-centennial celebration of the University of Michigan was the most profound and scholarly.

While in the senate he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill that gave the department of agriculture a representation in the president's cabinet. Had he so desired he could have been reelected to the senate, but he had decided to retire from active politics and was not a candidate before the legislature. In March, 1889, he was tendered the post of minister to the court of Spain, a position of the greatest honor and one which has been filled by some of the most eminent men of the country, and in which the highest and most varied information upon all subjects finds scope and exercise. This place he accepted, and with his wife embarked for Madrid. It is difficult to find greater contrasts in the life of any man than those presented by Mr. Palmer's first and last visits to Spain,—the first as a youthful tourist traversing the country on foot, and the last as the accredited representative of one of the greatest and most progressive nations on the face of the globe.

This diplomatic position he occupied with the highest honor, both to himself and to his country. It was peculiarly fitting that when, four years later, the Spanish Infanta visited the United States and the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Palmer should be at the head of that great enterprise, and as its president pay the honors due to her exalted rank. This he did both officially and privately. The reception accorded her was the most elaborate ever witnessed in Chicago,—and Mr. Palmer was the prime mover therein.

The office of envoy and minister he held but thirteen months, tendering his resignation in May, 1890, and coming home, expecting to return to private life. President Harrison, however, appointed him, in June of that year, one of the commissioners at large of the World's Columbian Exposition, and upon the meeting of that body, June 27th, he was unanimously elected its president,—an office for which his executive ability and his varied experience as an organizer most eminently fitted him. To trace his career through all the acts of his administration as president of the exposition would be to make this sketch a history of the fair. Suffice it to say that he labored earnestly and zealously for its success, and that to his sound judgment and accurate, discriminating mind a large portion of its success may be ascribed. Since the close of the duties devolving upon him in connection with the exposition, Mr. Palmer has remained privately and unostentatiously at his home in Detroit, giving his time and attention to his personal affairs.

As a public speaker Mr. Palmer enjoys an extended reputation. "His addresses give evidence not only of wide reading, but of extensive travel, thoughtful observation and clear conception. His thoughts and words are neither plain nor monotonous, but full of brightness, beauty and vigor. His language is always clear, choice, forcible and elegant, and especially noticeable for perfect classical allusions and abundant historical references. His illustrations and figures are his own, and always appropriate and effective. He is by turns humorous, grave and pathetic, and his addresses withal are packed with facts and, if need be, with statistics in support of his position."

His principal addresses and occasions of their delivery have been as follows: Oration on Decoration day, May 30, 1879, at Detroit; speech on universal suffrage, February 6, 1885, in the senate; response at the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, on the "Soldier as a Schoolmaster," September 17, 1885, at Grand Rapids; speech on governmental regulation of railroads, April 14,

1886, in the senate; speech on dairy protection, July 17, 1886, at the same place; eulogies before the senate on John A. Logan, of Illinois, and A. F. Pike, of New Hampshire, February 9 and 16, 1887, respectively; address on the "Relation of Educated Men to the State," delivered at the semi-centennial celebration of the University of Michigan, June 29, 1887; "The Soldier Dead," response at the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee, at Detroit, September 15, 1887; speech in support of his bill for restriction of emigration, January 24, 1888, in the senate; address at Arlington cemetery, Virginia, May 30, 1888, on "The Nation's Dead, and the Nation's Debt;" response to the address of welcome at a banquet tendered by the States Association to the National Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition, June, 1890; address at the Washington's birthday banquet at the Union League Club, Chicago, February 22, 1891, in which he outlined his ideas of what ought in his judgment to constitute a prominent feature of the fair. This last address was the direct cause of the establishing of the Midway Plaisance,—the most popular attraction of the exposition, and for that reason we here reproduce the portion pertaining thereto. Mr. Palmer opened his remarks with a glowing eulogy of the character and virtues of Washington, and after thoroughly discussing them, proceeded as follows:

One hundred years ago he was president. If told at that time that the seat of empire would be in the valley of the Mississippi; that a city greater in population than the London of his time would have arisen, like Venice, on the lagoon of an inland sea; that that city would be the home of children from all the colonies and men from other continents; that art, arms, literature, manufactures, agriculture, would all conspire to make it the focal point of modern adventure, enterprise and aspiration, he would have heeded it no more than the Portuguese heeded the vaticinations of Columbus. If told that the representatives of sixty-four millions of people sitting in the capital would decree that in that city, then unnamed and unsuspected, "an exhibition of art, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea" should be inaugurated in the year 1892 to commemorate the birth of the new world which gave him a theatre, he would have dismissed it as the recital of a dreamer, and yet the dream of the dreamer would have come true, and the sand dunes and the swales will, if we do our duty, present to the world an exposition where art and utility shall illustrate their correlations; where arms shall declare their missions to be not war but the preservation of peace; where manufacturers shall show that their aim is not to make the wealthy luxurious, but the poor comfortable; where agriculture shall find methods to give better articles of food to rich and poor alike; where labor shall assert its dignity and deference to law; where literature, painting and music shall unite in illuminating the past and pointing out the path of the future.

For the realization of this, agencies have been created. Will those agencies suffice? Upon the commission and local directory the responsibility rests. Shall we succeed? Shall we acquit ourselves like men? I can see no other way out without disgrace. When the president issued his proclamation, our ships were burned behind us. Before that proclamation we might have retired and given sufficient reason for the fiasco; now no reason will suffice. We have got to make the fair a success; we shall be held to strict accountability. If it is not creditable and more than creditable, the American people will feel that they have been betrayed.

To that end we must have harmony, money, economy, intelligence, imagination, watchfulness and work. It goes without saying that we will have harmony, for that lies within ourselves. I regard the matter of economy as of the most vital importance. I should make the buildings of elegant design, but of just as cheap material as safety and convenience will permit. If there are no more than twelve million dollars in sight, I should not lay out work that would demand over seven million dollars. There are many things besides buildings, preparation of grounds and cost of administration that will demand money. There is abundant intelligence in the management, and I believe that kind of intelligence which will grow with the work, which will gladly receive suggestions from all quarters, which is not dogmatic or "sufficient unto itself."

The imagination must have free scope. Mankind loves the dramatic and spectacular. If, in addition to the great practical exhibits, which will be attractive to the specialist and measurably so to the ordinary observer, there can be interwoven objects that will recall and illustrate memories, that will stimulate inquiries, that will furnish object lessons, they will more than double the admissions, and will offer a microcosm to the young and old,—a street in Venice with a house of Brabantio, the Rialto in the distance, the Bridge of Sighs on one side, the Doge's palace; a street of old London, with the Boar's Head Tavern at Eastcheap; Dick Whittington and Peter Pindar's houses; the banqueting house of Richard III; the Marshalsea prison; a street of Pompeii, on which should be placed fac-similes of Glaucus' house, of Sallust, of Pansa the Edile, of Arbaces, and the temple of Isis; a street of Damascus, say that called Straight, where the house of Simon the tanner stood, with all its ancient features restored; a street of Seville under Moorish rule. I would place respectively the gondolier and the gondola; Englishmen in the costume of Henry IV; Romans of the time of Pliny; Israelites of the time of Paul; Moors of the time of Abderahman.

I would bring home a village of our long missed Aryan brethren from the gorges of the Himalayas and compare them with us of to-day and see how environment has differentiated us. I would go eastwardly and bring a Persian village with a street of Teheran; I would bring a village of Hindostan, with the four castes of Brahminism, the Bedouins of the desert, black men from Timbuctoo, the Moslem from Mecca, the Kalmuch Tartar, singers from the Tyrol, Gitanos and dancing girls from Spain, Vaqueros from South America, pygmies from Stanley's dark forest, American Indians from the plains. Instead of multiplying or duplicating article after article of civilized life, I would accept, as far as possible, only those which best illustrate the successive stages of development of articles of utility and luxury, preferring effect to accumulation and quality to quantity. I would draw men here as to a storehouse of wonders, as well as of nature and art. I hope to see the plan of the secretary of agriculture carried out, whereby will be brought all the domestic animals of the accessible world in pairs, and thereby add new lines of development to our agriculture and our arts. To all these, and many more which time will not permit me to recite, I would add the spectacular at night by a thousand devices.

To the intensely practical and extremely æsthetic, to the dilettante, the foregoing might savor of the "side-show," of the Chinese giantess and the boa constrictor. To them, however, will be left machinery, fabrics of many looms, the art gallery and the chorus from ten thousand trained voices. This exposition had its origin and development in the desire of the American people that there should be concentrated on one spot more, and more widely, various suggestions in the way of objects that would give information and excite inquiry, accompanied by more delights and amusements of a festive character than had ever before been brought within so limited a radius. The dilettante will be the units; the thousands will be those who have not had time for art studies. Their education should begin here, where simple and attractive designs will stimulate them to further effort. This exposition should primarily be a kindergarten for humanity; its curriculum should be through object lessons, and the more we have the more attractive it will be. If I could get "Jack and the Bean Stalk," I would have it here, believing that it would draw more visitors than the Eiffel tower, and as for

"Lord Lovell (who) stood at his castle gate
Combing his milk-white steed,"

I would consider him a perfect bonanza. I would have costumes from every clime, and complexions from every latitude, so that he who comes might say that he had been around the world, not in eighty days but in thirty; that he had



LOG CABIN OF T. W. PALMER.

breakfasted one day at an English inn, dined at a Persian *café*, supped and slept at a Spanish posada; that he had eaten, drank and slept in every city from Marseilles to Constantinople; that he had bought at a Turkish bazaar, smoked with the Sheik of the Syrian desert, visited Benares and the Taj Mahal, eaten bird's-nest pudding in Pekin, and talked with Tartars, Coreans, and the Kamchatkans, and then, striking our own shores, would have him make his way through many states where people talked his own tongue, from the Golden Gate to Lake Michigan. Some might say that this would be beneath the plane of a great international exposition, which should deal with only the practical and artistic. While I agree that the practical and artistic should have their full share of attention,—and they probably will have more,—I contend that the sentimental and spectacular are entitled to theirs, and if the former shall have their widest influence and most lasting effect they must be associated with the latter. To-day religion even is impelled to please the eye, the ear and the touch; to draw by stained glass, tasteful architecture, exquisite music and luxurious furniture the multitude within its reach to hear its precepts. Those who were at Paris remember that at night the greatest crowds gathered at the electric fountains because the eye was pleased.

People in great numbers are not coming here for instruction unless that instruction is accompanied by recreation. The people of this country look to those having this great enterprise in charge to exercise not only intelligence but watchfulness; they look not only to them, but to the people of Chicago, who in drawing this prize drew its attendant responsibilities. That responsibility demands that no selfish interest shall be permitted to interpose obstacles or paralyze effort. Like an army composed of men who have had differences before the plan of campaign was determined, we should from this time forward press on to our purpose regardless of all but the accomplishment of the work in hand.

The enterprise, as I look out upon it, would seem appalling did not I know what work has been hitherto accomplished. Probably in no city in the world have mechanics and the forces of nature joined to insure such great results for human labor and intelligence as in Chicago. With such appliances at hand, I consider the average men duplicated, so that we may calculate that work which would require three years in other localities can be done here in two. To infuse the vast mass of brain and muscle essential to our project with a common purpose, to inspire each

and all with ardor, to establish the community of feeling which makes armies invincible, requires a nerve and brain ever sensitive, alert and comprehensive, a body which shall know no fatigue, a soul equal to great things, one who can suffer and be strong. It demands one who will not be swerved from the course marked out by hostile criticism or discouraged by ever-threatening obstacles. Let it be the aim of us, who in a sense hold a secondary place, to merge our personalities and, forming a Macedonian phalanx, make ourselves irresistible by the momentum we shall give to the point of the wedge.

Mr. Palmer was the first to suggest the erection of a soldiers' monument in Detroit, and was the first secretary of the organization that secured the erection of that memorial, which is depicted in the initial letter of this review. Personally he is a man of great firmness and decision of character, and cool and deliberate in his judgment. He is at the same time a man of advanced and progressive ideas, enterprising and stirring, and withal possessed of a sincerity and a kindliness of heart that discover themselves in his every act, and attract the admiration and win and hold the confidence of all with whom he has to do. He is generous and public-spirited, and contributes liberally of his time, energy and money to religious and philanthropic interests and whatever else conduces to the welfare of his city and the good of his fellows. He is a man of decided literary tastes, a lover and liberal patron of art, and was one of the projectors, founders and the first president of the Detroit Museum of Art, to which he has contributed sixteen thousand dollars,—heading the subscription list with ten thousand dollars. He reveres the memory of his mother, and as a memorial to her he contributed, in 1888, to the erection of a church in Detroit known as the Mary W. Palmer Memorial Church.

One of Mr. Palmer's strongest characteristics is diplomacy, and thus he has shown a marked ability to act as a mediator and to reconcile those whose views are diametrically opposed to each other, by suggesting some way in which each party may willingly and consistently yield a point, without derogation to dignity or retraction of position. Under his genial influence, the most various natures are brought into unison to swell the general harmony of feeling.

On October 16, 1855, he was married to Miss Lizzie P. Merrill, daughter of his partner, Charles Merrill. They have no children of their own, but while in Spain adopted a little Spanish boy, who has since resided with them.

A sketch of Mr. Palmer's life would be incomplete without more than a passing reference to his "Log Cabin," which enjoys a national reputation. The environs of Detroit, beautiful as they are, can show few, if any, scenes more beautiful than the site of the "Log Cabin," seven miles north of that city. The cabin itself is built after the style of the old colonial log houses, but the superior workmanship of its construction, and the elaborate finish of its interior made its total cost exceed ten thousand dollars. Crossing the threshold, one feels that he has stepped a thousand miles eastward, and a century backward. Nearly everything in the building has a history, connected in some way with Mr. Palmer's ancestry, and is a reminder of old New England manners and customs. To Mr. Palmer the value of the various articles of domestic utility which he has stored here cannot be estimated in money. The associations that cluster about such pieces of furniture as were in his father's childhood home, or the cradle in which his mother rocked her children, are hallowed by the most tender recollections, the most sacred memories, and their preservation is to him a task of filial love. Here once a year he gives a dinner to the "Old Boys,"—those he has known in Detroit for half a century,—and right royally does he enact the part of host at these gatherings.

Adjoining the log cabin is a dense forest (containing probably seventy different species of trees), in which nature's sway has been untrammelled, and which stands to-day in all of its wild and primitive beauty, untouched by the march of civilization that years ago reached it and passed on. Here Mr. Palmer delights to linger. Its every path is familiar to him under all the aspects of the changing year, and there is not a latent charm in these great woods, nor in the broad landscape that spreads around, that he has not noted and enjoyed.

Formerly the log cabin farm was stocked with the choicest breeds of horses and cattle, but latterly these have been largely disposed of, the Jerseys still being retained. In the cultivation and care of this property, consisting of six hundred and sixty-four acres, Mr. Palmer has found a great interest. As a mere pecuniary investment he might have employed his capital more advantageously, but he could not have disposed of it in a way to yield larger returns of happiness and health. A year or so ago he sold a portion of this tract to a syndicate at a consideration of one thousand dollars per acre, and then, with the munificence for which he is noted, made a free gift of the remainder—worth probably a quarter of a million dollars—to the city of Detroit for park purposes. Twelve acres of this, including the log cabin and the ground on which it stands, he reserved, and at the death of both himself and wife its ownership becomes absolutely vested in the city. The property is now known as Palmer Park, and as such will ever stand as a monument to the generosity of him whose name it bears.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 019 587 813 4